

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

VOL. IV

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1892

No. 9



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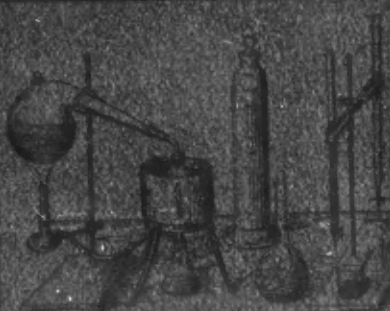
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THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

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VOL. IV.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Omaha, Neb., awarded the contract for pens to the Eagle company.

Springfield, Mo., pays \$2.75 a ton for coal and \$3.25 per cord for wood.

Joliet, Ill., paid for the plastic blackboards, 74 cents a yard for new work and \$1.10 per yard for repair work.

The school board of Salt Lake City, Utah, contracted for 100 gallons of ink, in quart bottles at 50 cents a gallon.

The board of education of Rock Island, Ill., awarded the contract for real slate blackboards, four feet wide, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a square foot, and artificial at 72c a square yard.

The board of education of Minneapolis, Minn., awarded the contract for rebinding 280 volumes of the school library at 45c a volume; for a fan ventilating system at the summer school for \$3,580.

The school board of Omaha, Neb., pay for coal and wood as follows: Hard wood, \$6 a cord; soft coal, \$4.78 a ton; kindling, \$6.50 a cord; soft nut coal, \$2.28 a ton; soft slack and lump coal, \$1.90 a ton; hard coal, \$9.55 a ton.

The Dayton, O., board of education awarded the following contracts for supplies:

250 reams foolscap, at \$1.45 per ream.
30 dozen wool erasers at 85c per dozen.
30 boxes colored crayon at 49c per box.
30 reams commercial note, 70c per ream.
366 gross Eagle pens at 26 cents per gross.
300 gallons Sanford ink at 36c per gallon.
800 pounds white tea paper at 5c per pound.
Three hundred boxes white crayon at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box.
3,000 No. 5 white envelopes at 85 cents per one thousand.
Forty boxes of McGills No. 3 paper fasteners at 16 cents per box.
Three hundred boxes seven inch pencils at 10 cents per box.

TEXT BOOK ITEMS.

The board of education of Brooklyn, N. Y., made \$50,000 book contract.

The school committee of Dover, N. H., decided on adopting White's Art Instruction as the text in drawing.

The Meadville, Pa., school board adopted the "Modern Spelling Book" published by Taintor Bros. & Co.

The school board of Bradford, Pa., adopted White's complete arithmetic, and purchased 864 copies at \$1.40 each.

It was ordered by the board of education of Dec

The Detroit board of education has ordered for use in the public schools one thousand copies of Butler's one book course in geography. This is the same course as is used in the Bay City schools, and Superintendent Smith is the author of it.

The school directors of Wilkesbarre, Pa., accepted the following books: Barnes's and Harper's readers, Wentworth's arithmetics, Maxwell's grammar and language, Eggleston's United States history and the Normal Review system of writing.

The school board of Chippewa Falls, Wis., made a few slight changes in the text books. The change includes only Southworth and Goddard's elements of composition and grammar, two series, substituted for Reed and Kellogg's work on the same subjects.

The board of education of Chattanooga, Tenn., has substituted two books in place of those formerly used. One is Wilne's algebra and the other Stewart's geometry. They are more advanced studies than the books used and will cost neither the student or parent anything to make the changes.

The committee on text books, of the Lewiston, Me., school board, presented their report recommending the adoption of Greenleaf's Arithmetic instead of White's now in use; Potter's Geography instead of Harper's; Lockwood Whitney Grammar for 1st and 2d classes Grammar school. That part of the report relating to the grammar and arithmetic, and Potter's elementary geography was indefinitely postponed.

SALARIES FIXED.

Omaha, Neb., salary of music teacher, \$65 a month.

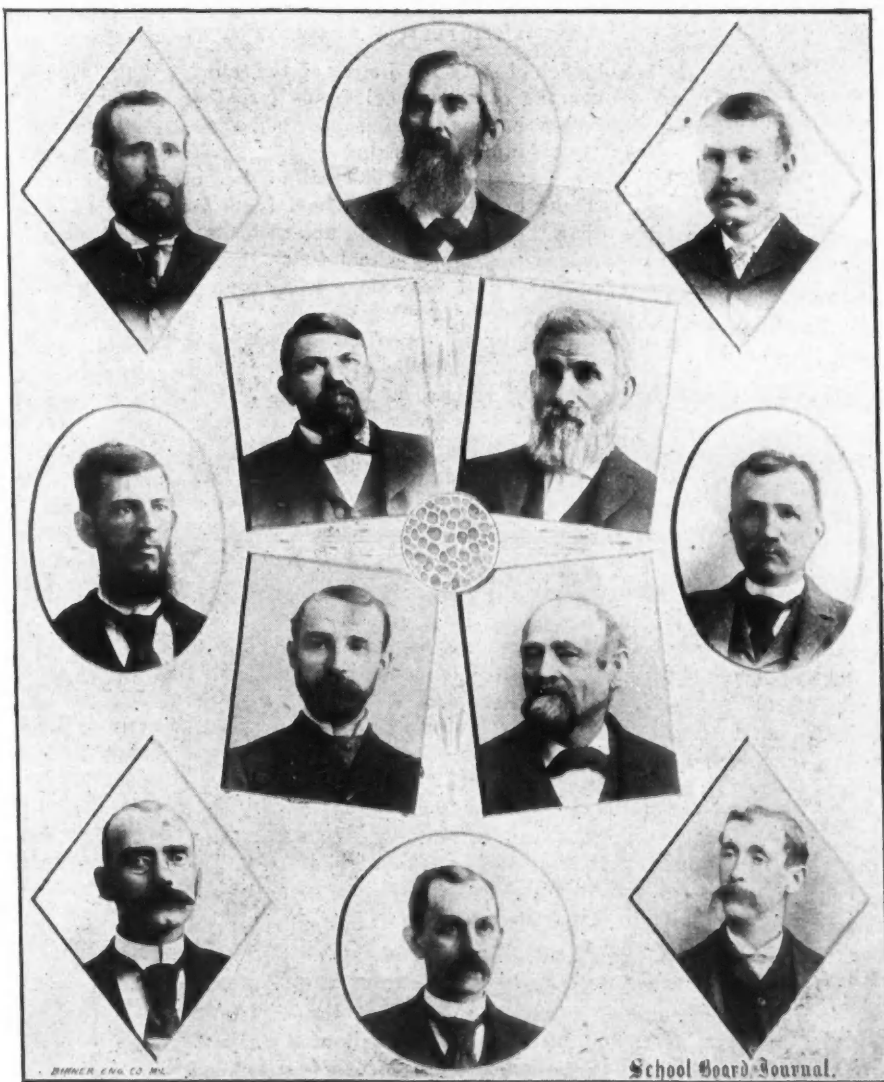
Holyoke, Mass., vice-principal of high school, \$1,200.

Saginaw, Mich., teacher of penmanship, \$75 a month.

Manchester, Ct., voted \$150 for teaching music in the schools the coming year.

M. W. Richardson, of Omaha, Neb., is principal of the high school at a salary of \$1,800.

The public school board of Dallas, Tex., has ruled that no pupils shall leave the grounds during school hours for the purpose of taking lessons in music, art, or other special course of study.



SCHOOL BOARD OF PADUCAH, KY.

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F. M. Baker,
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atur, Ill., that Reed and Kellogg's one book course in English Grammar should be used in place of Bosworth's Lessons.

The committee on text books of the Mansfield, O., school board reported the following changes in the course of study: Allen and Greenough's Latin grammar, Young's astronomy, and Caesar, Virgil and Cicero without author's notes.

RECENT SCHOOL LAW DECISIONS.

PRESCRIBING TEXT-BOOKS—BOND OF PUBLISHER.

A county text-book board prescribed certain text-books to be used in the public schools, and fixed the amount of the bonds to be given by the publishers at \$10,000, and also appointed a committee, consisting of the president and secretary of the board and the county attorney, to "draw up bonds," then adjourned *sine die*, without fixing any other amount, or giving any other authority to the committee. Afterward the committee orally approved a bond given by the publishers of a portion of the books selected, in the sum of \$4,000, but the bond was not otherwise approved. Held, that such publishers are not entitled to a peremptory writ of *mandamus* to compel the delivery to the school district of lists of the text-books prescribed by the board, since the bond was not approved, as required by law, which provides that no text-book shall be prescribed unless the publishers thereof shall have first filed a guaranty of its price, quality, etc., "together with a good and sufficient bond * * * conditioned in such sum as the county text-book board may determine and approve."—Maynard v. Olson, (Kans.)

BOARD—HOW REQUIRED TO EXERCISE POWER.

A school board, in order to give a legal notice that goods purchased by it on trial are not satisfactory, must exercise its power by joint action; mere discussion, without any motion or united action, not being sufficient to authorize its secretary to act.—Butler v. School Dist. of Borough of Lehigh, (Pa. Sup.)

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE.

A board of education has the authority to reconsider a vote during the same session at which the original vote was taken. State v. Womack, (Wash.)

RIGHT OF PRESIDENT TO SUE IN HIS OWN NAME.

The law providing that the president of a school board "shall appear in behalf of his district in all suits brought by and against the same," does not authorize such officer to bring suits on his own motion. Independent School Dist. No. 6 of Cedar Tp. v. Wirtner, (Iowa.)

MEETING OF TRUSTEES—ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Where the school trustees meet on the 1st of June, as required by the statute, for the purpose of electing a school superintendent, and continue in session and to ballot until he is elected by them, the fact that the election is made after midnight, does not render it invalid.—State v. Vanosdal, (Ind. Sup.)

CONTRACTS—RATIFICATION.

A contract for building a schoolhouse, void because made only by one member of the school board, may be ratified and made binding by the action of the school district in completing the building left unfinished by an absconding contractor; by furnishing the same with seats, desks, and other necessary schoolhouse furniture; by occupying the same for school purposes; and by insuring the same.—School Dist. No. 39 of Brown County v. Sullivan, (Kans.)

DISCHARGE OF TEACHER OF NORMAL SCHOOL.

Where the principal of a normal school was legally employed and allowed to serve a portion of the school year without objection, he cannot be regularly discharged by the board of trustees for immoral conduct, without a hearing.—Trustees of State Normal School v. Cooper, (Pa. Sup.)

SCHOOL FUND—DISPOSITION OF FINES.

The law making it the duty of every justice of the peace to report to the clerk of the board of supervisors all fines and penalties assessed by him, and to pay what he has received of them to the county treasurer, "to be placed to the credit of the common school fund of the state," is not repugnant to Const. 1890, § 261, devoting fines and forfeitures to the treasury of the county; the last clause of the

section of the statute being a redundant expression.

—State v. Stone, (Miss.)

Elliott's Supp. § 1565, authorizing civil actions for the recovery of penalties for obstructing highways, and providing that such penalties shall go to the town, for the benefit of highways, is not in violation of Const. art. 8, § 2, which provides that all fines assessed for breaches of the criminal laws shall go to the common school fund.—Toledo, St. L. & K. C. R. Co. v. Stevenson, (Ind. Sup.)

The law, providing that the clerk of the board of supervisors shall charge the sheriff with all "fines, penalties, and forfeitures," and requiring him to pay the sum into the county treasury; section 2172, imposing a penalty on any officer failing to report to the clerk money payable into the county treasury; and section 2173, requiring the clerk to place to the credit of the state all money received by the county treasurer belonging to the school fund, to be credited by the auditor to that county in the ratable distribution of school funds—are not repugnant to Const. 1890, § 261, devoting "fines and forfeitures" to the treasury of the county, and therefore not within Const. 1890, § 974, continuing in force all statute law repugnant to the new constitution till April 1, 1892.—State v. Stone, (Miss.)

USE FOR UNAUTHORIZED PURPOSE BY COUNTY COURT.

It is a breach of duty for judges of the county court to use the county school funds for other county purposes than maintaining public schools.—Knox County v. Hunolt, (Mo. Sup.)

The proper party to sue for a breach of duty of the county court in using county school funds for purposes other than maintaining public schools is the county, since the county school funds, though set apart for special purposes, belong to the county. Knox County v. Hunolt, (Mo. Sup.)

In such suit the county is entitled to recover, for the use of the school fund, the entire amount that has been illegally withdrawn from that fund, although the money was drawn through a mistake as to duty, and was honestly applied in payment of debts of the county.—Knox County v. Hunolt, (Mo. Sup.)

PAYING SCHOOL FUNDS TO SUPPORT SECTARIAN SCHOOLS—REMEDY OF TAXPAYERS.

Since Sayles' Civil St. art. 3715, charging the superintendent of public instruction with the administration of the school law, requires him to hear all appeals from the rulings and decisions of subordinate school officers, and article 3714 allows an appeal from his decision to the state board of education, taxpayers, unless they have exhausted these remedies, cannot maintain a suit to enjoin the payment of the school fund to a teacher under a contract made with him by the school trustees, on the ground that the teacher maintained a sectarian school, and that the trustees therefore had no authority to make the contract.—Nance v. Johnson, (Tex. Sup.)

PRESENCE OF QUORUM—ABSTAINING FROM VOTING

Where at a regular meeting of the six school trustees, and after ineffectual ballots for school superintendent, three of the trustees refuse to take further part in the proceedings, and withdraw from the place where the balloting is being held among the spectators, but without leaving the room, the quorum is not broken, though they may refuse to vote, and protest against further action; and where the three remaining trustees cast their ballots for a person, he is duly elected, the other trustees being properly treated as present and not voting.—State v. Vanosdal, (Ind. Sup.)

SCHOOL LANDS.

Under Gen. Laws 1887, p. 85, § 8, conferring the right to purchase as much as one section of certain lands upon any *bona fide* settler residing on any part thereof, the settler needed not to be the head of a family; and one in possession when the act was passed, and who made application to buy within the statutory time, was entitled to purchase, rather than one not in possession, whose application was made first.—Joyner v. Johnson, (Tex. Sup.)

SALE.

Under Laws 1887, (July 5, 1887,) providing by section 15 for the classification and valuation of school lands, etc., "which may be in demand for immediate settlement," and by section 5 in the same title, that when so classified "such lands shall be subject to sale," school lands are not open to sale until so classified; and an actual settler on such lands, after the coming into force of this act, but prior to the granting of a lease thereof as dry, grazing lands, cannot purchase till expiration of lease and qualification.—Brown v. Shiner, (Tex. Sup.)

LEASE.

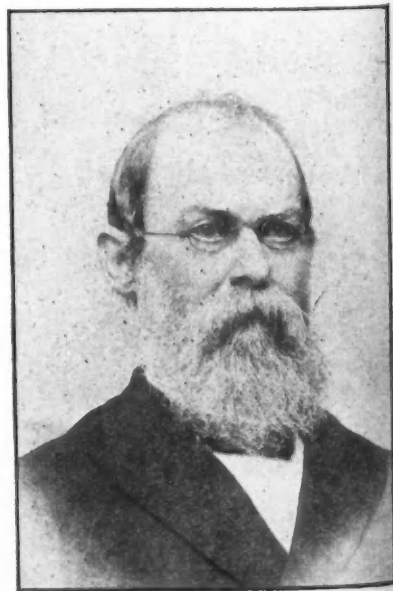
By Laws 1887, (July 5, 1887,) § 15, providing for the leasing of school lands, etc., by the commissioner if he is "satisfied that the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, his act is conclusive of the question of such demand.—Brown v. Shiner, (Tex. Sup.)

SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The board of education of South Charleston, O., is dead locked on the election of a school superintendent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Superintendent E. M. Van Cleve. Forty-eight ballots have been taken and no choice is in sight.

The school directors of Franklin, Ill., refused to allow the school mistress to raise a flag over the school house. The affair caused great excitement, and the G. A. R. posts of Chicago and Rockford went there Aug. 2d and forcibly hoisted the stars and stripes.

Good citizens of Detroit, Mich., are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction with their school board. There is even some talk of an attempt at the coming meeting of the Michigan Legislature to do away with the board of education altogether and to have the public schools run by a commission instead. The cause of this little local unpleasantness is the failure of the board to take any steps toward securing a gift of \$100,000 in property and cash offered by certain public-spirited men for the purpose of founding a manual training school. The only condition attached to this generous donation was that the givers should retain sufficient interest in the matter to see that the money was devoted strictly to the purpose for which it was designed. The board of education has displayed extreme indifference in making arrangements necessary for securing the sum, neglecting even to appoint a committee to take action upon the proposition. Hence the indignation of educational leaders in the city. The sluggishness displayed by the board is attributed to the fact that the money was not given unrestrictedly into their hands.



COL. JOHN B. PATRICK, SUPT.,
Anderson, S. C.

A GOOD REPORT.

The following report of the text-book committee of the board of Akron, O., was adopted.

1st—They recommend that physical culture be given a place in the course of study in the public schools; that a course of study in detail, be prescribed on the subject for the several grades of the schools; that the board of education employ a specialist in this subject, and that the teachers instruct the pupils in this branch as they do in other subjects prescribed in the course of study.

2d—That drawing be made optional in the high school, by the advice and with the consent of the parent or guardian and the principal; and that the instruction by the teacher of drawing be limited to one regular hour per week.

3d—That music be elective in the high school by the advice of the parents or guardian and with the consent of the principal, as at present arranged; and that the instruction by the teacher of music be limited to one regular lesson per week.

4th—That double entry book-keeping be introduced as heretofore directed in the first year of the high school and that it be made optional with the scholar, by the advice of the parents or guardian and with the consent of the principal; and that the instruction given by the teacher of writing be limited to one regular lesson per week.

5th—That the Fifth Reader now used in the seventh and eighth years of the course be dropped from the list of text books used; that a book containing selections of entire masterpieces of American literature be substituted in its place; and that the course in reading be continued throughout the years of the high school course, using text books made up of selections of entire writings by American and British authors.

6th—That the course of study in English for the primary and grammar departments shall consist mainly of Language Lessons with a minimum of technical grammar; that the study of technical English grammar be commenced in the first grade of the high school in the English course and that the subject be continued as a regular study for one year, to be taught and studied in connection with the reading of literature.

8th—That the English composition and technical English grammar shall be reviewed in the third and last year of the high school, the subjects to be taken in connection with the reading and study of literature.

9th—That the committee on text books be directed to select and provide the necessary books to carry out the foregoing plans, as contemplated by this committee.

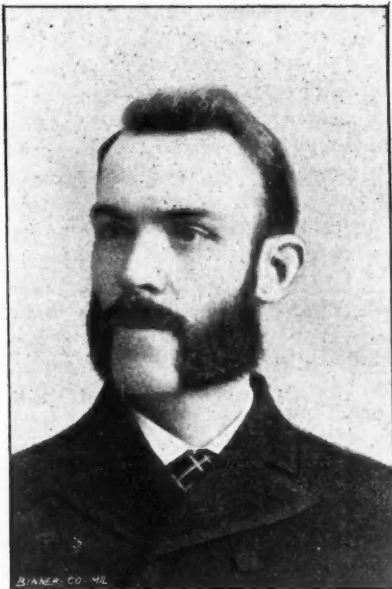
J. B. Wright, chairman of the committee on Text Books, reported, recommending that the following books be adopted by the board along the line of the report of the committee on Course of Study already received and the report and recommendation of the Superintendent.

Hyde's Lessons in English in parts one and two, introductory price of the first part to be 27 cents and the exchange price 13 cents, and of the second part the wholesale and exchange prices to be respectively 45 and 23 cents; Harkness' Easy Latin Lessons to displace the Latin book and grammar now used, the wholesale price to be 90 cents and the exchange even with the grammar; Eggleston's

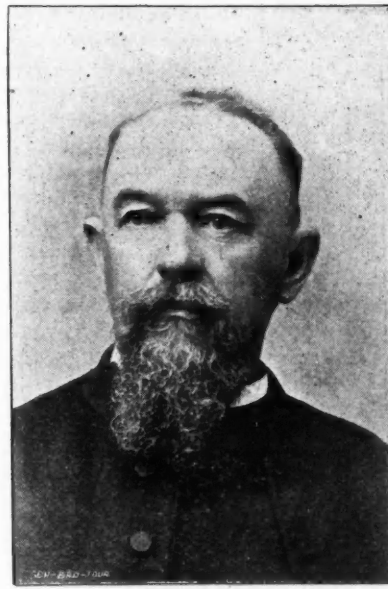
History of the United States and Its People, wholesale price 79 cents no exchange; Show's English Composition, wholesale price 66 cents, no exchange; Whitney & Lockwood's English Grammar, wholesale price 53 cents, 25 per cent. off for indigent pupils and 50 per cent. off for exchange; Peterman's Elements of Civil Government, even exchange, wholesale price 45 cents.

Each recommendation in the line of text-books was voted upon separately and each adopted.

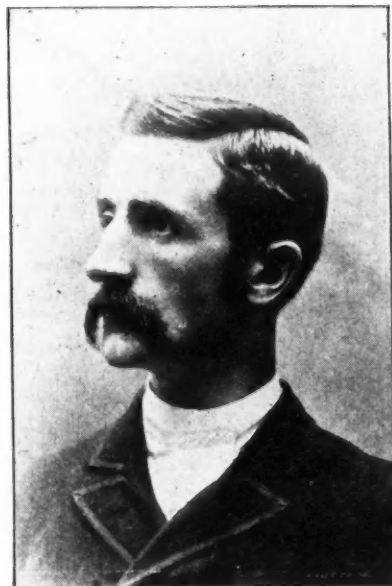
See our latest clubbing offer in another column.



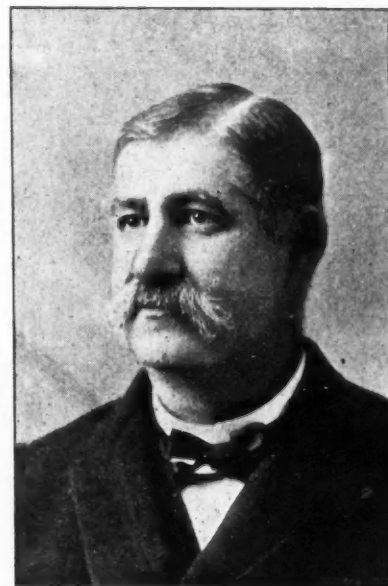
E. H. ELLIS, JR.,
Pres. School Board, Camden, N. J.



REV. T. B. HAUGHTON,
County Supt., Williamson, N. C.



EDWARD W. WHITE, SEC'Y.,
St. Paul, Minn.



SUPT. D. BEMISS,
Spokane, Wash.

APPOINTMENTS OF DRAWING TEACHERS.

The school boards in the cities named have appointed the following persons teachers of drawing: Frances E. Ransom, Oshkosh, Wis., to East Saginaw, Mich., \$900; Loula S. Gerke, Waukegan, Ill., to LaCrosse, Wis., \$700; Erra Metta Post, Springfield, Ill., to Springfield, Ill., \$700; Frances M. Beck, Platteville, Wis., to Quincy, Ill., \$800; Henrietta Thornton, Springfield, Ill., to Princeton, Ill., township high school; Grace S. Tisdale, Ottumwa, Ia., to Ottumwa, Ia.; Ethel M. Bell, Louisiana, Mo., to South Omaha, Neb.; Marion A. Campbell, Ware, Mass., to Menominee, Mich.; Adelaide S. Mills, Chicago, to Marinette, Wis. The first seven in the above list have taken the normal art course at the Pratt Institute, Boston. Miss Campbell is a graduate of the Boston Normal Art school.

COAL FOR SCHOOLS.

Moline, Ill., pays 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for a bushel of coal.

Memphis, Tenn., will pay 30c a bushel for coal.

Winona, Minn., contracted for coal at \$6.15 a ton.

Portland, Oreg., pays 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a cord for sawing wood.

Minneapolis, Minn., will pay \$3.05 a ton for coal.

Seattle, Wash., awarded the coal contract at \$2.50 a ton.

Quincy, Ill., will pay 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a bushel (of 80 pounds) for coal.

Louisville, Ky., made a contract for coal at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a bushel.

Paterson, N. J., limb wood, at \$1.90, and barrel wood at 17c a barrel.

Sioux Falls, S. D., pays \$9.05 a ton for hard coal, and \$3.85 a ton for vein coal.

FIFTY THOUSAND SCHOOLS IN LINE.

A letter was recently sent out from Boston to the 7,000 city, county and village school superintendents in the United States. In this letter the superintendents were asked to present the plan for the celebration of Columbus Day on Oct. 21 to the teachers and pupils under their jurisdiction and report the number of schools in which the pupils signified their intention of assuming the leadership of the local celebration.

Through these superintendents 50,000 public schools have already announced their determination to participate in this first great American public school festival.

From many remote sections and sparsely settled communities no reports have yet been received. There is, however, no reason to doubt that our more than 200,000 public schools will be very largely represented in the local observances on Columbus Day.

There will, of course, be some schools lacking energy and enterprise which will permit themselves to have no part in this memorable event. The percentage, however, will not be large.

TEACHING BY ELECTRICITY.

A clock specially designed for the school room, keeping and saving time, announcing separate programmes in different rooms, is the product of an inventive genius. The well equipped modern school house will not be without this clock. Its utility is at once established and its general introduction is only a question of time. Those who desire further information

write for catalogue to the Electric Signal Clock Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

RECENT TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The text books published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn have been adopted as follows:

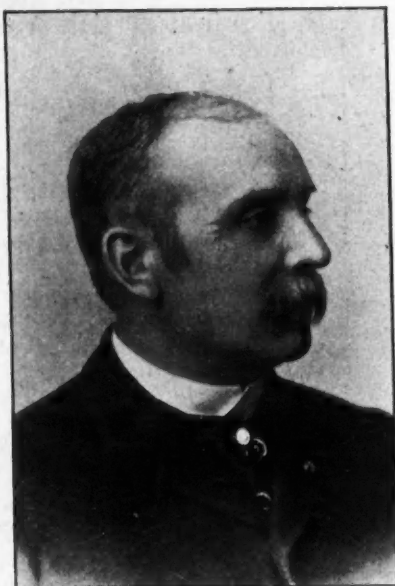
Southworth & Goddard's Language Book and Grammar, one or both, in the cities of Cambridge, Lynn, Newton, Brockton, Springfield, Taunton, Holyoke, and Somerville, Mass., Hartford, Ct. Daniell's Latin Prose. Lynn, Newton, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Fall River, Providence, Brockton, Cleveland, Ohio, Neb., and Portland, O. Wiodruff's Greek Prose. Worcester, Lynn, Brockton, Springfield, Denver, Colo. Tilden's Commercial Geography, San Francisco, Lynn. Wells' Mathematics. Providence, New Haven, Springfield, Newton. Brands' Physiologies. States of Missouri and North Carolina, and Territory of New Mexico.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CHICAGO.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held July 6th, officers were chosen for the ensuing scholastic year.

John McLaren, Vice President, was unanimously elected President of the Board, and Daniel R. Cameron was elected Vice President without opposition.

Both have been members of the Board for several years, and have been active in the management of the public schools, which they have served faithfully and well. The people of Chicago are to be congratulated in the selection of these competent and honest men to the highest official positions in the Board of Education—positions equal in honor and responsibility to any in the city.



JOHN MCLAREN,
President of the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. McLaren has been a resident of Chicago some forty years, and in that time has well earned the respect and esteem which his associates have bestowed upon him. He is well known in Chicago, and especially in the marts of the lumber trade.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1836. When sixteen years of age he left Scotland with his parents and came to Chicago. Four years later he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, remaining there until 1861, honorably following the vocation of carpenter, which trade he learned in early life, and which with his inherent sterling qualities, laid the foundation for his upright, active and prosperous life.

IS AN OLD SOLDIER.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861 he entered the army, then 25 years of age, and remained in the service until 1864, when he was mustered out with the rank of First Lieutenant and Adjutant. One year later he came to Chicago, and was at first employed as book-keeper for John Mason Loomis, the South Water Street lumber merchant. Mr. McLaren's rise was rapid in the various departments of the lumber business, and ended in his becoming a member of the firm. In 1885 Mr. Loomis retired, and the firm became McLaren & Morris. Mr. McLaren remained at the head of the firm for several years. In 1888 he retired from active business, having secured a competency. He resides on Ashland Boulevard in one of the pleasantest locations in the Western part of the city. In 1887 he was elected President of the Lumberman's Exchange. The same year he was appointed by Mayor Rosch a member of the Board of Education, to which position he was re-appointed by Mayor Cregier in 1890. For the last five years he has been Chairman of the important Committee on Buildings and Grounds. This committee controls large monied interests, and is one of the most responsible and important committees of the Board of Education; he has also been an active member of the School Management Committee. While chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds,

the committee expended \$4,049,861.69 for new buildings, sites, repairs, furniture and improvements. This large amount is divided as follows:

School Sites	\$ 336,713.59
New Buildings	2,213,668.16
Incidental Expenses	134,978.27
Permanent Improvements	225,289.17
General Repairs	634,881.00
Heating Apparatus	285,249.90
Rentals	122,112.91
Apparatus and Furniture	96,968.69
Total	\$4,049,861.69

During the school years from 1887-91 the amounts expended were respectively as follows: \$268,182.30; \$536,892.84; \$983,356.67; \$1,059,389.44; \$1,202,040.44. It will be seen that the annual expense has increased steadily from a little over a quarter of a million to nearly a million and a quarter. The committee has also this year recommended the expenditure of the additional sum of \$527,000 on new buildings, and the further amount of \$263,000 on the improvement of old ones. In recognition of his labors on this committee, the Grammar School at the corner of York and Laflin Streets is named the McLaren School.

Mr. McLaren has been, and is still, identified with many other Chicago interests. He is a prominent member of the Union League Club, the Illinois Club, the Loyal Legion, the Masonic Fraternity, and has for many years been connected with the Relief and Aid Society, of which he has been president for the past two years.

Mr. McLaren is in the vigor of his manhood; is active, energetic and affable. The high honor which he has recently received could not have been better bestowed.



DANIEL R. CAMERON,
Vice Pres. Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel R. Cameron, recently elected Vice President of the Board is well known as a most successful business man. He was born in Summerstown, Ontario, Canada, Aug 19, 1836. Residing there until fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Ft. Covington, New York, where he received a common school education. At the age of sixteen his school days ended and he began to act for himself, remaining in the same town until 1863 when he removed to Chicago.

Mr. Cameron in Chicago first became connected with the old, well known stationery firm of Culver, Page & Hoyne. In this house he became thoroughly acquainted with the stationery business, mastering all of its details, acquiring knowledge and experience which have served him since in his prosperous business career. He remained with Culver, Page & Hoyne until 1870, when he established business for himself, entering into partnership with W. A. Amberg under the firm name of Cameron & Amberg.

This firm was burned out by the big fire of 1871, and like many others, was prostrated. With the indomitable energy of persevering young men the firm of Cameron & Amberg resumed business immediately after the fire, which they have continued successfully to the present time. They are well known in the city and the North West as large and prosperous dealers in stationery and blank book manufacturers and printers.

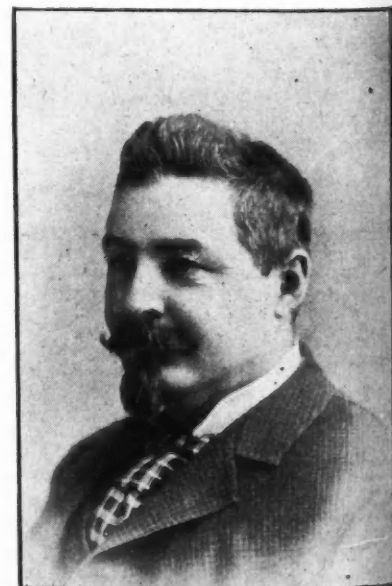
Mr. Cameron has been a member of the County Board of Education for some years, and is one of its most useful and influential members. Following his signal ability in the County Board.

Mr. Cameron was appointed a Member of the City Board of Education by Mayor Cregier, in 1890, and has been closely identified with the management of the city schools. He was made Chairman of the Committee on High Schools when he entered the Board which position he has retained and still occupies, and has done good service in this capacity in protecting and providing for the interests of the twelve high schools in the city, with an enrollment of nearly 6,000 pupils. He is also Chairman of the committee on School Census, and is a member of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, and the Committee on School Fund Property. Last year he was a member of the Finance Committee, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and on Janitors and Supplies. His thorough acquaintance and mastery of the stationery trade and all pertaining thereto have rendered his services invaluable in the purchase of school supplies.

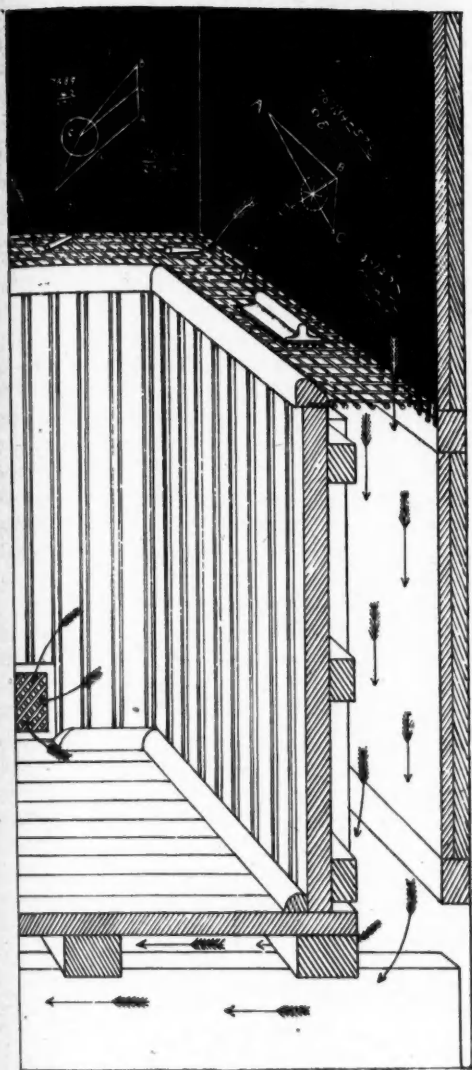
Mr. Cameron is a staunch Democrat, a type of its best element, and has great influence with his party. He has long been a member of the Iroquois Club, has twice been President of the Illinois St. Andrews' Society, an organization of great good in charitable works and is a life member of the Apollo Commandery. He is one of Chicago's foremost citizens, and active in the promotion of her public interests; a man of generous impulses, he is ever ready to respond to the calls of suffering humanity.

C. H. HASLETT.

Members of school boards, who have had the pleasure of being talked to by heating and ventilating engineers, will readily recognize the engraving of Mr. C. A. Haslett of the Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. Mr. Haslett is one of those genial whole-souled fellows who is known everywhere, liked everywhere, and who finds more friends as he goes along. While he knows all about the heating of a school room he can talk intelligently upon any other subject. He keeps a stock of fresh jokes on hand and is liable to spring them upon an unsuspecting school board member at any time. Mr. Haslett's career has been one of hard work attended with splendid success. He is energetic, industrious and thoroughly devoted to his calling.



C. A. HASLETT, VICE PRES.
Smead Warming and Ventilating Co.



CHALK DUST NUISANCE REMOVED.

Probably no one will dispute the fact that one of the greatest nuisances in the school room is chalk dust. It is not only a nuisance in itself, but, in the manner it usually finds its way back on the black-board, it makes little less than a nuisance of the board. School authorities will recognize the fact that the black-board question is a serious one in every school building. Complaints about poor boards and dust-covered boards and gray boards and boards from which erasure seems almost impossible are familiar to all teachers and school officers. How it can be otherwise, when, under the present chalk box arrangement, the eraser is calculated to convey as much chalk dust back to the board as it erases from it, few persons, probably, can conceive. The old styled wooden trough along the bottom of the black board becomes little less than an extensive paint pot, while the eraser, no matter of what form or construction, becomes the paint brush that daubs the accumulated chalk dust back on the board. Janitors always regard the chalk trough as the least important and last feature about the school room that regards his sanitary attention. And even though he pays nameable attention to cleaning out the chalk troughs, the accumulations of a day or two are sufficient to keep the erasers constantly charged with the dust ready to be smeared back on the board. There's also another phase to this chalk dust nuisance. With a chalk trough half filled with chalk dust, and the eraser so charged with it that their slightest use sends the dust flying through the room, the question of injury to the health of the pupils is one of far more importance than the gray aspect of the black-boards. The children inhale it while working at the board; the mucous membranes of the nasal passages become irritated, and the lungs more or less filled with it. A physician once told the writer that he thought the frequent symptoms of catarrhal affection among children was due to the irritating effects of chalk dust in the school room. These considerations, and the fact that hands

and clothes and desks and books and furniture and apparatus are more or less whitened by chalk dust that settles about the school room, serve to emphasize the assertion that chalk dust is one of the most annoying and injurious nuisances in the school-room. To illustrate the extent to which the finer chalk dust usually circulates about the room might be cited the statement of the president of one of the largest warming and ventilating companies of this country, to the effect that he always knew that the ventilation of a school-room was good when the foul air register was covered with chalk dust. If the register was clean and bright he knew the ventilation was not perfect.

How to get rid of this chalk dust nuisance has long been a puzzle to teachers and school men. That chalk must be used, and that erasers must be employed and that a receptacle beneath the black-board must be provided for crayons and erasers is indisputable; but how to dispense with the flying dust and the accumulation of chalk particles in the receptacle has been the problem. At last the problem seems to have been solved in a practical and simple manner. The accompanying illustration shows a construction that has been in successful operation in the first ward school building in the city of Oshkosh, Wis., for the past two years. It is the invention of C. W. Bowron of the city, who has been chairman of the building committee of the board of education for the past eight years and who had charge of the construction of the new building mentioned. The construction is based in the principle of taking the chalk dust off with the ventilation through a chalk trough of wire netting. As will be observed the wainscoting under the black-board, instead of being nailed to the wall is blocked out three inches from the wall so as to leave that much space behind it. A strip of galvanized wire netting, stretched from the top of the wainscoting to the wooden strip that extends along under the lower edge of the black board, forms the receptacle for the crayons and erasers, while the chalk dust falls through the open meshes of the wire netting. By connecting this space behind the wainscoting in any manner with any of the ventilating ducts, a slight current of air is induced downward through this wire netting, not only assisting ventilation along the breathing line of the room, but carrying the fine chalk dust with it. The wire netting also serves as an automatic cleaner to the erasers, and every time the eraser is laid down or moved along the netting the chalk dust upon it is knocked or rubbed off, to be carried through the meshes of the screen. In the First Ward school at Oshkosh, where this invention has been in operation for two years, and consequently given a thorough test, there has been absolutely no trouble with chalk dust, and the erasers are always as clean as when they were new.

The illustration here given shows the construction as attached to the Smead warming and ventilating system in use in the building mentioned, which system employs under-floor ventilation. In order to attach this ventilated chalk trough arrangement to under-floor ventilation it is only necessary to lay the floor to the wainscoting, leaving an opening from the space behind the wainscoting into the space under the floor. The arrangement can be attached to any other system of ventilation by simply connecting the space behind the wainscoting, in any manner, with any of the foul air ducts. This does not interfere at all with the principal foul air outlets of the room, as the only object is to direct part of the ventilation in a slight current of air through the chalk trough, in order to better facilitate the downward escape of the chalk dust. Even with no ventilation attachment to the chalk trough, the space behind the wainscoting can be utilized as a reservoir for chalk dust, instead of having it accumulate in the old fashioned wooden troughs. The wire netting simply takes the place of the wooden trough, and is even less expensive than wooden chalk troughs as usually constructed.

Six new school buildings now in process of erection at West Superior, Wis., are to be provided with this ventilated chalk trough arrangement in connection with the Smead system.

SALARIES IN ST. LOUIS.

The accompanying schedule of salaries was decided upon by the Board of Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., after considerable debate and after several amendments had been made:

PRINCIPALS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Normal High	\$2,400	\$2,500	\$2,600	\$3,000	.....
First Class	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	.....
Second Class	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	.....
Third Class	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	.....
Fourth Class	900	950	1,000	1,050	\$1,100
Fifth Class	800	850	900	.....	.....
Sixth Class	700	750	800	.....	.....
Seventh Class	600	650	.....	.....	.....
ASSISTANTS.					
High and Normal Schools.					
Assistant Principal	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	.....
Head Assistant	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
First Assistant	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800
Second Assistant	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500
Third Assistant	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200
Fourth Assistant	750	800	850	900	950
Fifth Assistant	650	700	750	800	.....
District Schools.					
Head Assistant	650	700	750	800	850
First Assistant	500	550	600	650	700
Second Assistant	440	480	520	560	600
Third Assistant	400	440	480	520	560
Kindergartens.					
Supervisor	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Director, whole day	500	550	600	650	700
Director, half day	300	350	400	.....	.....
Assistant, whole day	375	400	.....	.....	.....
Assistant, half day	250	275	300	.....	.....
Music Supervisor, Male	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	.....
Music Supervisor, Female	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawing Supervisor	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical Culture.					
Supervisor Physical Culture	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Instructor Physical Culture	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf Mute School.					
Principal	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant	400	440	480	520	560
Annual Salary.					
Secretary and Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,500
Auditor	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750
Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Assistant Superintendents, (3) each	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750
Attorney	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Bailiff	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100
Supply Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100
Superintendent of Construction and Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Assistant Supt. of Construction and Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Clerk Building Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Secretary's Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Secretary's Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Superintendent's Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Superintendent's Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Supply Agent's Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	840

The teachers upon promotion shall receive the grade of salary next higher than that to which they were entitled before promotion.

Teachers who teach half day at separate schools to receive \$50 per annum extra, provided the schools are one mile or more apart.

Second and Third Assistants at suburban schools receive \$50 per annum extra.

COST PER CAPITA.

Binghamton, N. Y., average, based on daily attendance, \$33.45.

The State of Kansas appropriates during the year \$1.05 for each pupil.

Worcester, Mass., average for evening schools, \$10.55; day schools, \$23.34; high school, \$49.04.

The number of persons in the state of Oregon between the ages of 4 and 20 years is 111,770, and the total amount now apportioned is \$162,066.50 being \$1.45 per capita.

The cost in the public schools of Duluth, Minn., per pupil for text books was 73 cents; cost per pupil for supplies, 85 cents and for tuition \$14.20, making a total of \$49.46, against \$17.85 the previous year.

MOTIONS IN ORDER AND OUT.

The following table of rules relating to motions contains answers to two hundred questions in parliamentary practice based upon the best authorities:

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE:—A star shows that the rule heading the column in which it stands, applies to the motion opposite to which it is placed; a cipher shows that the rule does not apply; a figure shows that the rule only partially applies, the figure referring to the note showing the limitations; that it is "undebatable" and "cannot be amended;" and that an affirmative vote on it (as shown in note 5), "cannot be reconsidered;"—the other four columns containing ciphers show that this motion does not "open the main question to debate," that it does not "require a two-thirds vote," that it does "require to be seconded," and that it is not "in order when another member has the floor."

	Undebatable.	Opens Main Question to Debate.	Cannot be Amended.	Cannot be Reconsidered.	Requires a two-thirds Vote—See Note 1.	Does not require to be Seconded.	In order when another has the floor.
Adjourn	*	0	*	*	0	0	0
Adjourn fix the time to which to	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amend [?]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amend an Amendment	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Amend the rules	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
Appeal relating to indecorum, etc. [4]	*	0	*	0	0	0	*
Appeal, all other cases	0	0	*	0	0	0	*
Call to order	*	0	*	0	0	*	*
Close Debate, motion to	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
Commit	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Extend the limits of Debate, motion to	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fix the time to which to Adjourn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leave to Continue Speaking after Indecorum	*	0	*	0	0	0	0
Lie on the table	*	0	*	5	0	0	0
Limit Debate, motion to	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
Objection to Consideration of a Question [6]	*	0	*	0	*	*	*
Orders of the Day, motion for the	*	0	*	0	0	*	*
Postpone to a Certain Time	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postpone Indefinitely	0	*	*	0	0	0	0
Previous Question [8]	*	0	*	0	*	0	0
Priority of Business, questions relating to	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privilege, Questions of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reading Papers	*	0	*	0	0	0	0
Reconsider a Debatable Question	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
Reconsider an Undebatable Question	*	0	*	*	0	0	9
Refer (same as Commit)	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Rise (in Committee equals Adjourn)	*	0	*	*	0	0	0
Shall the Question be Discussed? [6]	*	0	*	0	*	*	*
Special Order, to make a Substitute, (same as Amend)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspend Rules	*	0	*	*	*	0	0
Take from the Table	*	0	*	5	0	0	0
Take up a Question out of its Proper Order	*	0	*	0	*	0	0
Withdrawal of a Motion	*	0	*	0	0	0	0

NOTES.

(1) Every Motion in this column has the effect of suspending some rule or established right of deliberative assemblies and therefore requires a two-thirds vote, unless a special rule to the contrary is adopted.

(2) Undebatable if made when another question is before the assembly.

(3) An Amendment may be either (1) by "adding" or (2) by "striking out" words or paragraphs; or (3) by "striking out certain words and inserting others"; or (4) by "substituting" a different motion on the same subject; or (5) by "dividing the question" into two or more questions, as specified by the mover, so as to get a separate vote on any particular point or points.

(4) An appeal is undebatable only when relating to indecorum, or to transgression of the rules of speaking, or to the priority of business, or when

made while the previous question is pending. When debatable only one speech from each member is permitted. On a tie vote the decision of the chair is sustained.

(5) An affirmative vote on this motion cannot be reconsidered.

(6) The objection can only be made when the question is first introduced for debate.

(7) Allows of but limited debate upon the propriety of the postponement.

(8) The previous question, adopted, cuts off debate and brings the assembly to a vote on the pending question only, except where the pending motion is an amendment or a motion to commit, when it also applies to the question to be amended or committed.

(9) Can be moved and entered on the record when another has the floor but cannot interrupt business then before the assembly; must be made on the day the original vote was taken and by one who voted with the prevailing side.

WHAT THEY PAY FOR SUPPLIES.

The Milwaukee school board awarded contracts for the following supplies:—

White paper, 400 reams best finish 16 lb. foolscap, \$544; 40 reams 6 lb. note paper, \$21.60; one ream blotting paper, 120 lbs., \$10; 200 doz. blocks 5x7 inches, \$76. 300 doz. blocks 3½x5 inches, \$57. 20 reams cyclostyle "A" foolscap, \$13. 2 reams cyclostyle "C" \$2.

Manilla Paper—25 reams 24x36 50 lb. No. 2 Manilla, \$36.25; 425,000 sheets 9x12 cut from 50-lb. 24x36 No. 2 manilla, wrapped in bundles of 2,000 sheets each, \$146.63; 70,000 sheets 8x9, cut from 24x36 150-lb. manilla, wrapped in packages of 1,000 each, \$77; 100 lbs. roll manilla xxx, one yard wide, \$5; total, \$264.88.

Envelopes—25,000 high cut 6½ white envelopes, fifty lbs. per M., \$20; 17,000 manilla envelopes for pupils' report cards, \$76.50; total, \$96.50.

Stationery—1,200 gross white crayons, \$72; sixty gross assorted colored crayons, \$27; fifty dozen Dixon's "High School" lead pencils, \$10.50; seventy gross Gillott's 604 E. F. pens, \$35; eighty gross 0¼ Faber's rubber bands, \$32; ten gross Faber's bands No. 10, 70c; 175 quarts best pure mucilage in quart bottles, \$47.25; twenty dozen cones best pure mucilage, \$6; thirteen dozen 36-inch pointers, \$19.50; one hundred dozen blackboard erasers, \$60; 10,000 McGill's fasteners No. 2, brass boxes, \$16.70; 12,000 McGill's fasteners No. 3, brass boxes, \$21.96; twelve dozen banker's No. 60 inkstands, \$7.20; ten dozen bill stickers, \$2.50; fifteen dozen 7 inch spirit thermometers, \$13.50; twelve dozen polished cedar penholders, \$1.20; total, \$373.01.

Brushes—30 dozen bristle scrubbing brushes, \$112.50; 18 doz. bristle mounted wire-bound counter brushes, \$90; total, \$202.50; 4 doz. bristle stove brushes, \$9; 10 doz. long bristle window brushes, \$60; 4 doz. long bristle wall brushes, \$33; 12 doz rice root scrubbing brushes, \$15; 6 doz. tampico scrubbing brushes, with rubber edge and 4-foot hardwood handles, \$18; 5 doz. rice root do., \$15; total, \$150. Total both contracts, \$352.50.

Hardware—7 doz. No. 3,400 bronze base triple silver plated call bells, \$39.90; 100 doz. No. 9 retinned drinking cups, \$31; 25 doz. No. 14 retinned wash basins, \$20; 30 doz. unpainted, three-hooped wooden pails, \$43.20; 13 doz. bronzed dustpans, \$9.75; ½ doz. steel axes, \$3.25; 3 doz. scoop shovels, \$13.80; 6 doz. galvanized coal hods, \$18.90; 2 doz. ash buckets, \$16.70; 1 doz. steel shingling hatchets, \$2.85; 1 doz. steel claw hammers, \$3.50; 5 doz. glass ink cans, \$27.50; 1 doz. sprinklers, \$3.75; 1 doz. 8 inch screwdrivers, \$1.15; total, \$235.25.

Feather Dusters—50 dozen 14 inch full-mounted, turkey feather dusters, \$139.

Brooms—as may be required, \$2.10 per dozen.

Ink—600 gallons black ink, 22 cents per gallon; 10 doz. quarts scarlet ink, 35 cents per quart; total, \$174.

Toweling—1,500 yards 19 inch unbleached, \$108.

NEW SCHOOL BOARDS.

The governor of Maryland has, according to the new law, appointed the new school commissioners for the entire state.

The new law was designed to remedy the unconstitutional feature of the old law, which placed the appointment of county school commissioners in the hands of circuit court judges in the several judicial districts. It was also passed for the sake of uniformity, many of the counties having been already under local laws placing the appointment of school commissioners in the hands of the Governor.

This new law provides for organization of the boards throughout the state on the first Tuesday in August, and divides the appointees as made by the Governor into three classes, namely those holding office for terms of two, four and six years respectively.

The underlying idea of the change is to secure permanency. It prevents radical and sudden changes, it inspires confidence in the body which, having been carefully chosen in the first place, can be changed only by gradual steps.

The appointing power is now the same for the county boards as for the State board. The State board exercises general supervision, with limited powers, and the principal of the Normal School, who is also secretary of the State board, is practically the State superintendent. This officer is a teacher, nominally at least, who is required to go around among the county schools, make reports, oversee the work and do other things appertaining to superintendency. It has been long thought that the public school system of the State would be greatly benefited by having a superintendent who would give his undivided attention to administrative work, without hampering him with the duties of a teacher and individual responsibility for the conduct of the Normal school. Perhaps the changes that have already been made will suggest this further step in the line of perfecting the State school system.

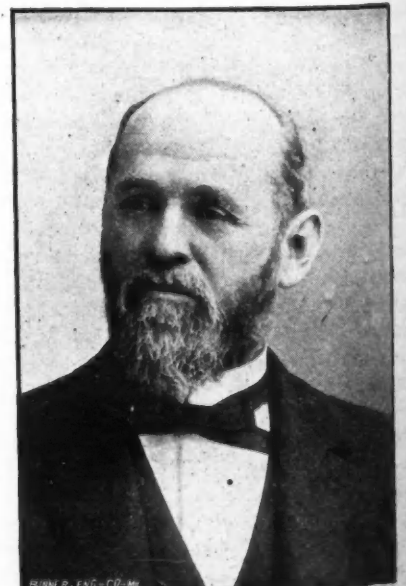
BIDS ON SCHOOL DESKS.

When the bids for supplying desks for the new buildings were mentioned before the Joliet city council, Alderman Harris moved that bid of U. S. School Furnishing Co., be rejected, inasmuch as they were a boycotted firm. Aldermen Gray and Connors spoke in favor of the motion in spirited terms. The bid was rejected.

The other two bids were opened, and were as follows:

Cleveland School Furnishing Co., \$2.65, \$2.55, \$2.45, \$2.35, \$2.25, according to sizes; teachers' desks, \$4.50 to \$22; recitation desks, 75 cents.

Central School Supply Co., desks, \$2.78, \$2.73, \$2.68, \$2.63, \$2.58, \$2.53, \$2.28, \$2.23, \$2.18, \$2.13, \$2.08, \$2.03. Referred to committee on schools.



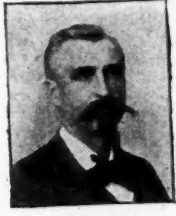
W. H. WATERS, M. D.,
Terre Haute, Ind.



W. J. Chalmers,
Chicago, Ill.



Chas. G. Dick,
St. Lou's Park, Minn.



Dr. M. Hubbs,
Addison, N. Y.



A. H. Gardner,
Nantucket, Mass.



S. S. Barrett, Supt.,
Salem, Mo.



E. L. Rainey, Sec'y,
Dawson, Ga.



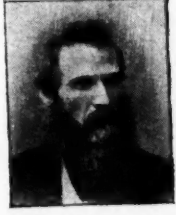
Geo. E. Robinson,
Oconomowoc, Wis.



W. P. Milliken, Supt.,
Fairmont, Minn.



J. T. Funk,
Louisville, Ky.



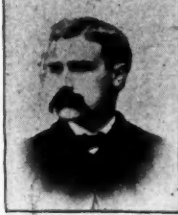
Chas. Chenoweth,
Winnemucca, Nev.



Mrs. J. M. White,
Palmyra, Nev.



W. M. Blaney,
York, Pa.



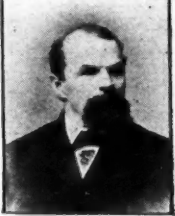
Oscar Granger,
Tioga Centre, N. Y.



W. C. Wells,
Newark, O.



H. C. Fordham,
Southampton, N. Y.



M. F. Hamm,
Newark, N. Y.



Henry Means, Sec'y,
Geneva, O.



Veta E. Snyder,
Etna, N. Y.



F. A. Barrows, Pres't,
Freetown, Mass.



J. D. Mason,
Winthrop, Minn.



A. P. Vance, Supt.,
Ironton, Mo.



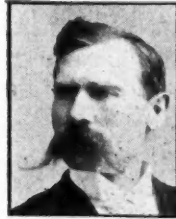
F. H. Lindsley,
Buffalo, Minn.



G. A. Murphy,
Peatrice, Neb.



Gen. Wm. Henry,
Jackson, Miss.



H. S. Ewing,
Buckley, Wash.



D. G. Look,
Lowell, Mich.



J. C. Brown,
Bloomsburg, Pa.



M. Jourdan,
Norborne, Mo.



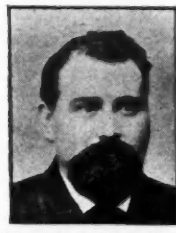
W. J. McKnight,
Brookville, Pa.



L. C. Caldwell,
Statesville, N. C.



W. H. Desper,
Worcester, Mass.



Hon. J. O. Lewellen,
Muncie, Ind.



Wm. H. Cord,
Helena, Ky.



J. Shlenter,
Vicksburg, Miss.



John F. Riggs,
Mt. Pleasant, Ia.



E. L. Foster, Supt.,
Clinton, Tenn.



C. C. Gaines,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



S. A. Nelson, Sec'y,
Lanesboro, Minn.



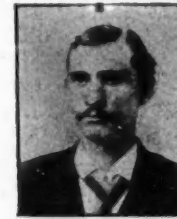
M. R. Gravener,
Covington, Ky.



E. F. Taylor,
Kansas City, Kans.



W. S. Watrous,
Scranton, Pa.



A. S. J. Lehr,
Hunter, Mo.



W. K. Shepard,
Ironton, O.



P. H. Cooley,
Gallipolis, O.



Wm. Wallace,
Statesville, N. C.



N. W. Bingham,
Boston, Mass.



Jos. E. Brown,
Atlanta, Ga.



W. B. Flick, Supt.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



J. K. Powell,
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Miss A. W. Watson,
Minneapolis, Minn.



G. M. Phillips,
W. Chester, Pa.



B. A. Stone, V.-Pres.,
Mohawk, N. Y.



E. L. Prince, Pres.,
Mohawk, N. Y.



Chas. Young, Sec'y,
Mohawk, N. Y.



Geo. H. West,
Galway, N. Y.



Dr. G. H. Mayburgh,
Westerville, O.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO

SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE,

PUBLISHER.

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We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards abreast with the times.

SALARIES FOR SCHOOL BOARDS.

Scandals in school boards of the larger towns are distressingly common, and these bodies have come to be rated for inefficiency and corruption almost as low as average city councils, says the Lincoln, Neb., *State Journal*.

When it is considered that temptations are not so strong and opportunities not so great for speculation in school boards as in city legislatures there must be special occasion or cause for the phenomenon in question. The bad results complained of are owing to the grade of men who often compose the school boards. The inquiry must be, why are not better men chosen? In general, it may be answered, for the same reason that no representative bodies chosen by the people are what they should be in point of character and ability; or, in other words, because people are not capable of fitly governing themselves.

But the particular cause of the unfitness of school boards is that good men will not serve in them because their time is too valuable to be so largely given to the public service without compensation. The average capable citizen cannot afford to serve on the school board of a town as large as Lincoln, for example, without pay. The duties of members of many of the committees of the Lincoln school board are so onerous as to very seriously interfere with private business of the luckless men who belong to them.

As a consequence, fit men cannot often be prevailed upon to become members of these boards, and those who do are apt to resign. It is understood that certain of the best members of our present board feel that they ought to resign in justice to their private business affairs.

The *State Journal* suggests a partial and necessary remedy for this evil would be to pay members of these boards a moder-

ate salary of say \$500. Or out of a board of ten members five might be chosen as an executive committee to head or compose the principal committees and to have charge of the detail work pertaining to the board. If these five executive officers were paid \$500 a year each, good men, or at least better men, would aspire to the offices, and fit men, that is, men whose time is valuable in private affairs, could afford to undertake the comparatively light general duties of the board.

TEACHERS' PERMANENT TENURE.

A resolution now before the school board of Milwaukee, Wis., providing for the permanent tenure of position for teachers in the public schools, is likely to be adopted. It is a step in the right direction and will be followed by many others when its wisdom will have become fully understood and appreciated. A writer, in a recent article on this subject, says:—"Instability of tenure for public school teachers results incidentally, from the manner of their appointment. The school board is renewed each year by the election of a new member or members, and the old board has perhaps no authority to bind the new one. Thus the teachers must be re-employed each year. To how great an extent this affects permanence of service in schools by creating unrest is pretty well understood, since every summer witnesses a general scramble for positions. A satisfactory growth toward greater permanency has appeared in our cities, and in the larger ones a very gratifying stability has been attained. On the other hand, there come occasionally startling affirmations of instability as the proper condition. Of course, changes must occur, and no artificial hindrances should set up to prevent them.

We wish to call attention to the effect of vagabondism upon teaching as a profession. At present, outside of our large cities, teaching is almost exclusively in the hands of young persons, most of whom do not expect to follow it more than two or three years.

When serious preparation for the work is urged upon them they frankly declare their purpose to quit it as soon as possible in order to secure a permanent settlement in life. "I wish to feel that I have a home somewhere," says one; "I want to be a citizen and member of a community, not an outsider as a teacher is," remarks another; "It will do well enough for a few years, but who wants to be driven about all his life?" says a third. Thus notwithstanding that salaries are better than can be gained for some years in other ways, teaching is not looked upon as a desirable life-pursuit, because of the lack of independence, and the vagabondism which it entails.

Now tenure by the year is an important factor in begetting vagabondism. When difficulties accumulate in the school-room, or in society, the teacher is led to see an easy way out of them. The year will soon be over and

then he will try somewhere else. The school officers, instead of helping to remove misapprehensions and overcome obstacles, as they would do if permanency were expected, let things drift in the comforting assurance that the close of the year will put an end to them. Thus instead of promoting unity of endeavor and an earnest effort to cope with the problems and solve them, the annual tenure tends constantly to disintegration and indifferent work. A professional spirit is possible only in proportion as tenure becomes assured, so that teachers may seriously prepare themselves for their work and carry it on with assurance that they will reap the harvest of their own sowing. To promote transiency is therefore destructive of professional growth.

A DUAL SCHOOL BOARD.

The city of Camden, N. J., has for several months enjoyed the distinction of having two school boards. The circumstances which brought about this peculiar state of affairs are interesting. Until last spring the board had been elected by a popular vote, when a law was enacted in the State legislature reducing the board to eight members, consisting of four Democrats and four Republicans, these to be appointed by the mayor. This act became a law on the day that the office of Mayor Pratt expired. He at once appointed a board consisting of Chas. H. Ellis, Jr., E. E. Reed, Jr., B. F. Fulton, C. G. Hoell, J. W. Dongess, J. Savage, Dr. Strock and Chas. Watson.

Hon. J. L. Westcott, the newly elected mayor, some days after taking the oath of office, upon legal advice, appointed the following members to serve as the board of public instruction of the city of Camden:—Chas. H. Ellis, Jr., Henry B. Francis, Wm. K. Platt, Samuel Iszard, Walter Sellers, Dr. Dobson, Ed. L. MacDonald and C. H. Hewston. Both boards organized on the time set by the act, and Mr. Ellis, who was appointed on both boards, decided to organize with the Westcott board, which elected him unanimously for its president.

The old board recognizing this organization as the proper one, turned over all books, papers and property to them. The board appointed by Ex-mayor Pratt, then began proceedings to gain possession, but the matter cannot be decided until sometime during the month of September.

President Ellis enjoys the peculiar honor of being a member of two school boards at the same time. The cause of this dual board has created a great deal of excitement, and considerable interest has been manifested by the people of Camden and its vicinity. The final outcome will be watched with interest.

We receive inquiries from time to time from school board members as to what constitutes the legal residence of a pupil. A very exhaustive review of the question is made in a decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and published in the last December issue of the *SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL*. Boards who have to determine the tuition fees upon non-residents will find the legal aspects of the question ably treated.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

The seats ordered of the Sun Seating Co., Chicago Ill., by the Lincoln, Neb., board of education will not be accepted.

Mrs. Dora A. Miller, a well-known school teacher in New Orleans, has patented a black board eraser. It is a small contrivance worn on the hand, and is considered so practical and useful that the inventor has been offered \$5,000 for the patent right.

The Ft. Worth, Texas, council has ignored the school board in the matter of buying school room furniture and a row is imminent.

The board of education of Indianapolis, Ind., purchased 1800 "Sidney" school desks of the U. S. School Furniture Co. for \$2.15 per desk.

The committee on heating in the school board of St. Louis, Mo., reported in favor of placing Fuller & Warren's apparatus in the schools where new furnaces are needed.

The board of education of Rochester, N.Y., contracted for 1,000 Chicago Automatic School seats at \$2.75 each. The seats are furnished by the Central School Supply House.

The school board of Salt Lake City has adopted the Hendy-Myers system of heating and ventilating for the Washington and Lowell buildings in preference to the Midgley system.

Look out for our next issue.

A BIDDER IN TROUBLE.

An unforeseen difficulty has delayed the erection of a school building recently ordered for the site at Moore and Lincoln streets, Chicago, Ill. When the bids were opened several days ago it was found that William M. Crilly was the lowest bidder. The estimate was \$20,997, and the building committee of the

board of education recommended that the award be made to him. Tobin & Raycroft, the next lowest bidders, put in an estimate of \$24,200.

When Mr. Crilly was asked to sign the contract he declared that he had made an error in the footing of his bid and that instead of \$20,937 he ought to have written \$23,997. At that figure he said he would still be lowest bidder, and he asked to be allowed to

the new bids will be opened next Monday at noon. Business Manager Guilford of the school board says that the money has passed beyond his control now, and that he will not under any circumstances restore it to the contractor until a judgment is made.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Lawrence, Kans., made a levy of 11 mills.

Paola, Kans., levied 15 mills on \$1 for school purposes.

The school tax levy of Leavenworth, Kas., was fixed at 8 1/4 mills.

The school board of Emporia, Kans., asks for a levy of 14 1/2 mills.

The school board of Marysville, Mo., levied the following tax: Teachers' fund 45 cents on \$100. Incidental fund 20c on \$100. Sinking fund 20 cents on \$100. Interest fund 5 cents on \$100. Total levy 90c on \$100.

COAL CONTRACTS.

Waterford, N. Y., has contracted for coal at \$5.75 a ton.

Newport, Ky., pays \$9.46 for a hundred bushels of coal.

The Jacksonville, Ill., board of education will pay \$1.63 1/2 per ton for coal.

Lockport, N. Y., awarded the contract for coal at \$4.39 1/2 a ton for egg and stove coal.

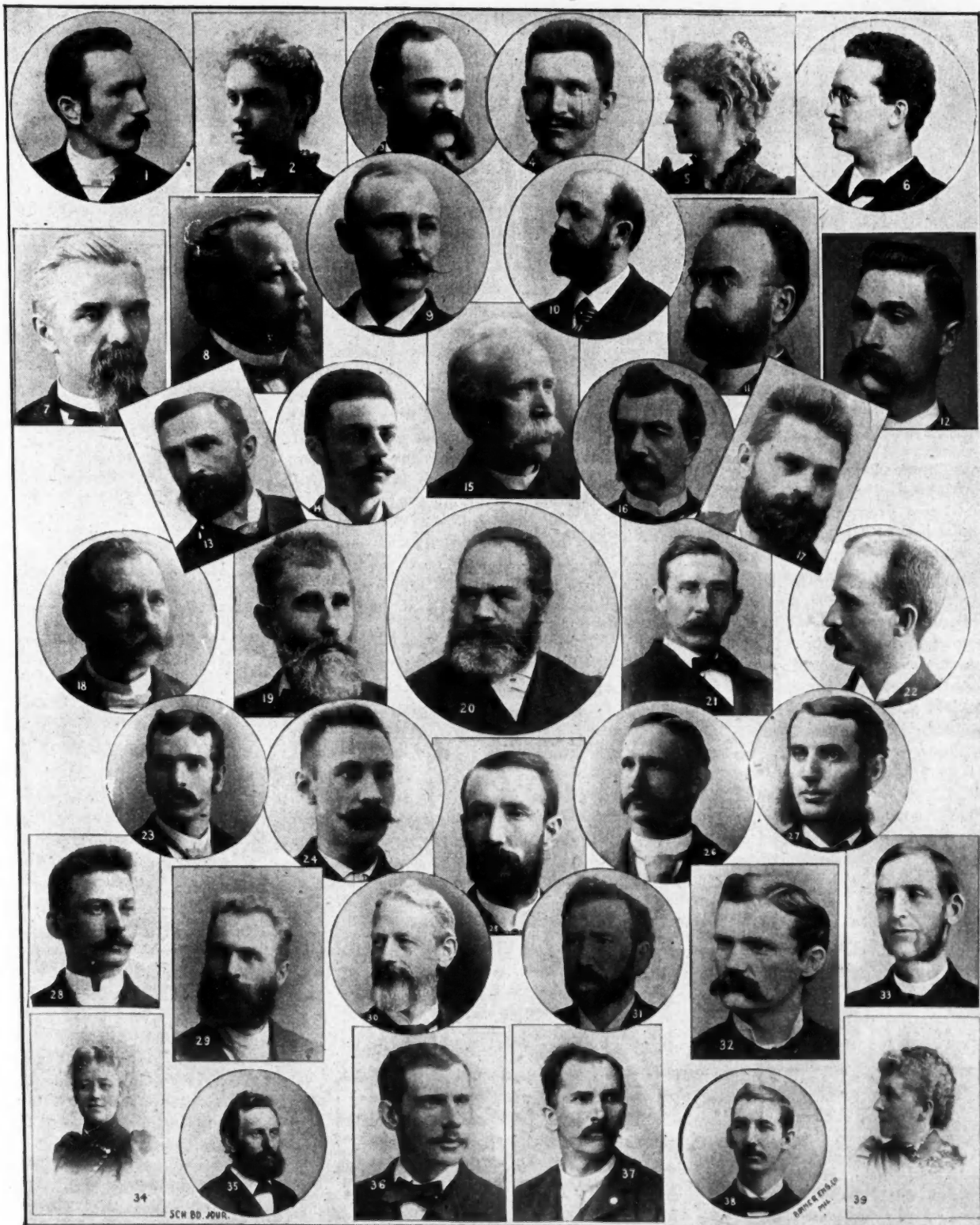
The board of education of Leavenworth, Kas., contracted for screened coal at 7 1/2 cts. per bushel, and pea coal at 05 1/2 c. per bushel.

The committee appointed, by the board of education of De-

troit, Mich., for the purpose of inspecting the coal reported that the coal was found to be all right.

The Rochester, Minn., board of education received three bids for coal, all bids were \$8.50 for hard coal and \$5.00 for soft coal. Each firm was awarded a contract for fifty tons.

No school official can afford to miss this paper.



THE PRINCIPALS OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Frank Kroening | 8. D. C. Luening. | 15. Patrick Donnelly. | 22. Wm. J. Desmond. | 29. Wm. J. Boers. | 36. W. W. White. |
| 2. Eva Calmerton. | 9. J. A. Diederichsen. | 16. D. B. Corcoran. | 23. Theo. B. Olsen. | 30. Herman Dornier. | 37. Paul Binuer. |
| 3. D. W. Mackay. | 10. Sanford A. Hooper | 17. John Ulrich | 24. Julius Torney. | 31. Wm. Fahey. | 38. R. J. O'Hanlon. |
| 4. Albert Kagel. | 11. M. H. Cooke | 18. C. F. Zimmermann | 25. Walter Allen | 32. P. Shaughnessy. | 39. Kate C. McCabe. |
| 5. Louisa A. Morehouse. | 12. W. J. Pollock | 19. Jacob Wahl. | 26. Dominic H. Schuler. | 33. Arthur Burch | |
| 6. F. M. Wiemer. | 13. C. A. Kriesel | 20. F. C. Laue. | 27. A. N. Fairchild. | 34. Charlotte Bergwall. | |
| 7. Gustav Scholz. | 14. Henry D. Hesse. | 21. Prof. A. J. Rogers. | 28. H. C. Boers. | 35. P. Tiefenthaler. | |

amend his figures. The building committee having had similar experiences before recommended that he be made to forfeit his penalty money—\$650. As he failed to enter into the contract required within a reasonable time the deposit was declared forfeited and turned over to the treasurer. He has now begun suit in the circuit court to recover the sum forfeited. The Board then readvertised the work, and



WORCESTER ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

This structure now in course of construction will be among the finest in the United States. It is composed of Greenfield brick dressed with brown sandstone, rests on a solid base of Fitzwilliam granite. The three porches, built of same materials, are ornamented with miniature columns surmounted by gracefully designed carved capitals.

The basement is divided off as follows: Two large play rooms, two rooms for water-closets, coal-room, ventilating-room, steam-room, cold-air room, rooms for lockers and two corridors, 80 feet by 10, and 20 by 60 respectively.

The first floor is found to contain: one school-room, 24 by 36; one school-room 24 by 37; two school-rooms, each 24 by 40; a library, 21 by 28; a reception room of the same size; two class-rooms, also 21 by 28; two rooms for teachers, each 12 by 21; a gymnasium, 25 by 60; principal's room, 15 by 15; two corridors, each 10 by 80; and a main corridor, 60 by 22; running at right angles with the other two corridors.

On the second floor there are two school-rooms,

each 24 by 37; two school-rooms, 24 by 40; two class-rooms, each 21 by 28; a school drawing-room, 25 by 60; two corridors, each 80 by 10, running across the sides of the main audience hall. This hall is one of the most striking and beautiful features of the whole building. It is 60 feet long by 70 feet wide, and 34 feet high.

On the third floor there are two lecture-rooms, each 24 by 37; two apparatus rooms, each 22 by 29; a physical and a chemical laboratory, each 26 by 40; a drawing school-room, 26 by 60; and two corridors, 80 by 10.

The building is enclosed with a massive slate roof, resting securely on trusses of spruce, bound together with rods of iron.

The modes of egress are equal to any emergency that may suddenly arise. The wide staircases, the

steps of which are fourteen inches wide, are good.

The heating and ventilating of the building are done under the Smith & Kendall system, which consists in taking in the cold air through a shaft at the rear of the basement, and forcing it by means of a large fan operated by steam power, into a series of flues connected with each room in the building. At the bottom of each flue is a furnace, the fire in which catches the cold air as it is propelled from without by the fan, and heats it before entering the air passages leading to the several rooms and corridors.

Minor flues, or air passages near the floor, all converge, and emit their freight of foul air into six huge ventilating shafts, each sixteen feet long and three feet wide, running up through the basement, and having their exits above the roof, resembling so many covered chimneys.

The floors are all laid with southern hard pine, deadened with mineral wool, which is noise, vermin and fire proof. The ceilings consist of metal sheathing, which, for several reasons, economic as well as prudential, is considered superior to plastic work. The interior finish will be Indiana brown

ash for all the building except the entrance halls, which are to be finished in quartered oak.

By day, sunlight will flood the building through the three hundred plate-glass windows which pierce the four walls, from basement to roof, and for night work gas is the selected illuminating agency.

The interior of the main porch is lined with granite ashlar for half the height, and the remainder with Philadelphia pressed brick. The sides of the front vestibule have a tiled wainscoting five feet high, and above that Philadelphia pressed brick. The side porches are lined with a wainscoting of Pompeian brick for six feet, and the remainder with Philadelphia pressed brick.

The floors of the three porches and vestibules are laid with glazed tiling.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The Youngstown, O., board of education will pay the Smead company \$2625 for heating the Haselton school.

The Peru, Ind., board of education awarded the contract for heating apparatus to the Haxton Steam Heating Co. at \$924.

The board of education of Racine, Wis., awarded the contract for heating and ventilating the sixth ward school to H. Mooers & Co., of Milwaukee.

The board of education of Omaha, Neb., awarded to Fuller & Warren the contract for heating and ventilating two schools at \$3,340 for each building.

The board of education of Stillwater, Minn., awarded the contract for heating apparatus to the Smead Warming and Ventilating Co., of New York, at \$925.

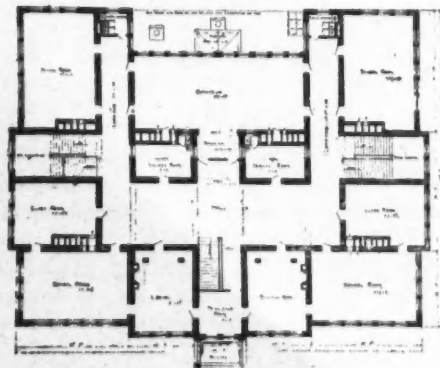
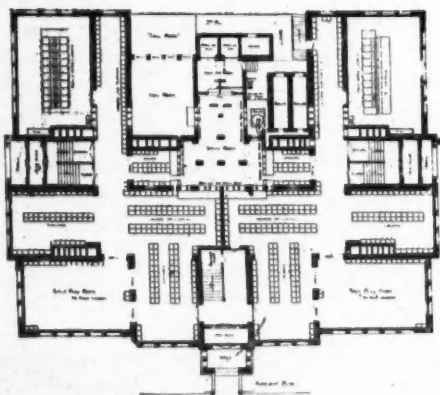
The Hamilton, O., school board received the following bids to heat the new school house, John P. Henn, \$2,187.42; McGowan Co., Cincinnati, \$3,100; John L. Walker, \$2,930; (All low pressure steam heat) Bennett & Peck \$1,575 (hot air system)

Isaac D. Smead & Co. have recently been awarded contracts to introduce the Smead system of warming and ventilation in two school buildings at Fort Wayne, Ind., one at Kalamazoo, one at Holdrege, Neb., one at Tarkio, Mo., one at Elyria, Ohio, Territorial University, Oklahoma, Baker University, Baldwin, Kans., school building, Joplin, Mo., school building, Findlay, O., school building, Montpelier, O.

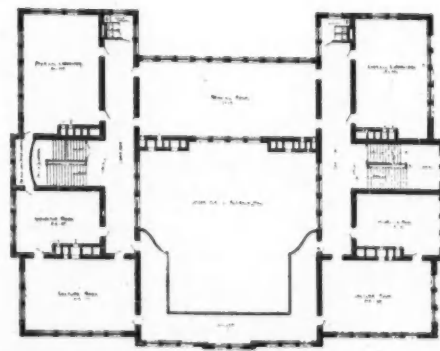
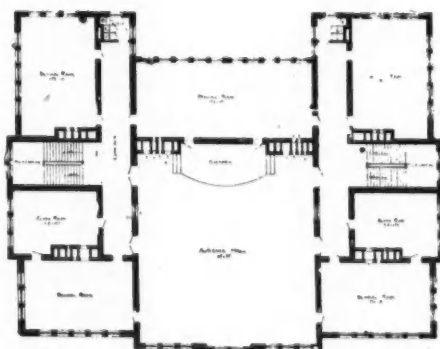
The following list represents some of the buildings into which the Smead System of Warming and Ventilation and Dry Closets is now being introduced. It is a significant fact that from many of them are being removed "systems" that were originally adopted on the strength of the claim that they were "vastly superior to the Smead System." Two 4-room buildings at Fremont, Neb.; a 6-room building each in Papillion, Neb., Marshall, Mo., Hopkins, Mo., Mulvane, Kan., Holdrege, Neb., and Blue Rapids, Kan.; State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.; State University, Oklahoma, O. T.; two 4-room buildings at Winfield, Kan.; High School, Kansas City, Mo.; Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.; 8-room building at Tarkio, Mo.; high school and two 4 room buildings at Kearney, Neb.; a 4-room building each in Effingham, Kan., Joplin, Mo., and Minden, Neb.; a high school and two ward schools at Hannibal, Mo.; public school at Chillicothe, Mo.; and a church at Fall City, Mo.

The Indianapolis, Ind., school board contracted for the following supplies:—

Fifty-five thousand manila envelopes at 41c per 1,000, 950 reams of cap paper at 95 cents per ream, Indiana paper company; 535 gallons of ink at 32c per gallon, Western ink company; 800 gross crayon at \$5.40; 3,500 manila tablets at \$15.75 per 1,000; 925 gross pen gillotts at 38 and 88 cents per gross, to Bowen-Merrill Co.; 1,500 manuals of the public schools, to the Sentinel printing company at \$1.98; annual supply blanks, Sentinel printing company at \$75.25



BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.



SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR PLANS.

NEW SALARIES FIXED.

Antigo, Wis., superintendent, \$1000.
Racine, Wis., superintendent, \$1350.
Superior, Wis., superintendent, \$2400.
Utica, N. Y., superintendent, \$2,500 a year.
Louisville, Ky., instructor of music, \$1,200.
Chicago, Ill., supervisor of drawing, \$2,400.
Waterford, N. Y., clerk \$50 a year, treasurer \$100.
San Francisco, Cal., head carpenter, \$160 a month.
Sioux Falls, S. D., instructor of vocal music, \$70 a month.

New Haven, Conn., assistant instructor in physics, \$1,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich., teacher in physical department \$1500.

Census enumerators of Dayton, O., receive two cents a name

Pawtucket, R. I., teacher in chemistry and physics, \$700 a year.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., superintendent, salary raised from \$1400 to \$1600.

Dayton, O., principal of normal school, \$1500; critic teacher, \$1,200.

Minneapolis, Minn., superintendent of manual training, \$1,200 a year.

Toledo, O., principals of 12 room buildings, salary raised from \$800 to \$900.

Milwaukee, Wis., teachers of calisthenics, salary raised from \$300 to \$500.

Wheeling, W. Va., instructor of music, salary reduced from \$1,000 to \$800.

New Bedford, Mass., superintendent's salary increased from \$1250 to \$1500.

Cincinnati, O., supervisor of music, \$2100; supervisor of drawing, \$1900.

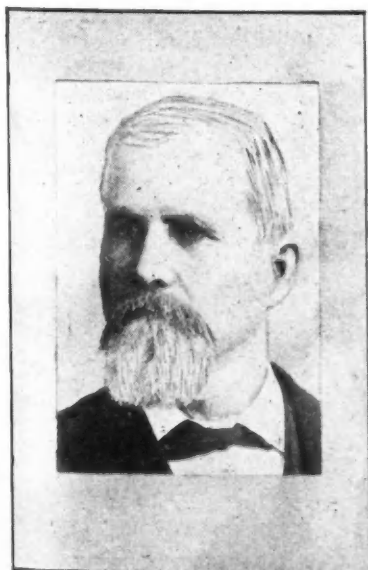
Grand Rapids, Mich., principal of high school, \$2,200; teacher of physics, \$1500.

Spokane, Wash., secretary school board, salary raised from \$100 to \$150 a month.

Fremont, O., teacher of German, per month \$70; music teacher, one day a week, \$40; teacher of drawing and writing, two days a week, \$36.

The salaries of teachers at Fairmont, Neb., except the principals were slightly lowered. All the teachers except the principal are local talent.

The average of teachers' wages in the public schools of some of the towns and cities of Western Pennsylvania is as follows: Conneautville, \$42 per month; New Castle, \$35; Beaver Falls, \$38.60; Erie, \$36.24; Franklin, \$40.85; Oil City, \$48.38; Titusville, \$44.35; Meadville, \$54.05; Sharon, \$43.30; Warren, \$45.66. Of course, a large proportion of the teachers are paid lower salaries, the larger sums paid the principals and assistants bringing up the average.



THOS. A. PUTRALL,
Marianna, Ark.



LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF MANUAL TRAINING
S. E. COR. BROAD AND OAK STS. CLARKE & LOOMIS ARCHTS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Indianapolis, Minn., assistant secretary of school board, salary raised from \$1500 to \$1800.

Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant secretary, \$3,000; superintendent of buildings, \$5,000; assistant superintendent of buildings, \$2,500; chief engineer, \$4,250.

Rochester, N. Y., fixed the salaries of certain teachers as follows: all grade and assistant teachers of not more than five months service, \$25 per month; teachers of more than five and less than ten months service, \$30 per month; more than one year and less than two years, \$35 per month; more than two years and less than four years, \$40 per month; more than four years, \$45 per month; supply and evening school teachers, \$25 per month; supervisor of drawing, \$120 per month; supervisor of training class and kindergartens, \$75 per month.

The Dallas, Tex., committee on finance and revenue, to which, in connection with the committee on schools and public education, was referred the school board's report, fixing teachers' salaries, reported a revised list, from which the following is condensed, salaries being named on monthly basis and no salary to run longer than nine months:

1. That the ordinance fixing the salary of the superintendent of the schools be \$180,
2. Principal of the high school be \$150,
3. Principals of the 12-room buildings be \$125,
4. Principals of 8-room buildings, \$100,
5. Principals of three and four-room buildings, \$80 each,
6. Assistant principals in the high school, \$90,
7. Assistants in schools, \$65 each,
8. Assistants \$60 each,
9. Principals, colored, three and four room buildings, \$75,
10. Principals of two two-room buildings, colored, \$70 each,
11. Principals of two colored one-room buildings, \$60 each,
12. Assistants in colored schools, \$55,
13. Head janitor and assistant to be dispensed with and one janitor's salary for high school to be fixed at \$60 per month for twelve months and that other janitors be paid as follows: one \$50, one \$40, one \$12, one \$10, one \$6 and one \$4.

SUIT AGAINST A SCHOOL TEACHER.

The attorneys of Miss Letta Pratt, daughter of Dr. Pratt, of Hebron, Ill., filed a suit in the circuit court, claiming \$5,000 damages. The complaint recites that she has received permanent injury by reason of punishment inflicted by Prof. Hawkins, of Chicago, her school teacher, and that she has entirely lost the use of one hand.

The above cut is a good sketch of the Manual Training High School, soon to be in the process of erection. Mr. A. V. duPont has donated the elegant building and grounds to Louisville. The school board accepted the gift. Mr. duPont was greatly interested in the manual training system of education, and, when his gift was accepted, placed the building plans in the hands of Messrs. Clark & Loomis, who have submitted the above magnificent outline. The structure in its completeness will cost the donor something like \$100,000. The front portion of the building shows three stories and a basement, and in the rear a three story structure, which is connected with the main school building by a covered bridge, in the rear, 34 feet in length, connecting the second stories. The main building contains twenty separate apartments. In the basement are the dining-rooms. On the first floor, where the science and laboratory rooms are, there are six rooms, two 24x40, two 25x23 feet and two 14x25 feet. The second floor is divided into two large class rooms 48x40 feet each and teachers' rooms. There are long halls dividing them. On the third floor there are two drawing-rooms 24x40 feet, the chemical laboratories 23x26 feet and the large ante-rooms 23x18 feet. The rear building will be used for the teaching of chemistry and rudiments of heavy trades. The contract for building alone will amount to \$61,000, which, together with the complete equipment of the building for manual training school purposes will not fall short of \$100,000. The school will accommodate over 200 pupils.

The movement for manual training has been said to be the protest of the people against the hide-bound conservatism of the schools; it is the demand for what will be of practical value as opposed to what is merely ideal; it is the cry of thinking men and women to schoolmasters and school-boards: Stop the memorizing of useless details and teach our children to form habits of industry; train their minds to plan and their hands to execute. A manual-training school may be operated at an annual expense not greater than that which it now costs to teach Latin and Greek in the high schools.

The manual-training high school, however, has long since passed beyond the range of experiment. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and San Francisco manual training high schools have been established.

For from five to ten years these schools have been engaged in working out courses of study. The facts that these courses of study have become practically identical, and that in every instance the schools, established at first in the face of strong opposition, have won the favor and hearty support of the communities in which they are situated, are regarded as sufficient evidence that the manual-training high school has passed beyond the range of experiment.

RECENT TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The St. Louis, Mo., school board made no changes in its music course, as was reported.

The school board of Anderson, Ind., ordered 1500 copies of the Whiting series of music books.

The board of education of Schuyler, Neb., made a two years' contract for books with the American Book Co.

The school board of Los Angeles, Cal., adopted the Normal Music Course and not the National as was stated in our last issue.

The committee on text books of New Haven, Conn., recommended the adoption of an introductory Latin grammar and a general history.

The school board of Lower Salford Township adopted Montgomery's history of the United States, Butler's Geography, and Reed's and Kellogg's Grammar.

The board of education of Tacoma, Wash., adopted Wentworth's High School Arithmetic, Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry and Fables, Allen & Greenough's Virgil and Cicero as text books for the High School.

The Paterson, N. J., school board adopted Colburn's "First Lessons in Arithmetic" and Wheeler's "Second Lessons in Arithmetic, for exclusive use, the "Riverside Literature Series," including "Masterpieces of American Literature," and Fiske's "Civil Government."

Bradbury's Eatons' Arithmetics, have been introduced by school boards at Concord, N. H., and Cambridge, Mass. The Cogswell's Lessons in Number into Lawrence and Brockton, Mass. The Maervey's Single Entry Bookkeeping into Racine, Wis., and Springfield, Ills.

The Dubuque, Ia., board of education adopted for use in the high school, Young's Astronomy and Winkenback's German Grammar; Shoup's Graded Speller for use in the grammar department; Pollard's Synthetic System for first and second classes in the primary department.

The school board of Oakland, Cal., made a few changes in the text books for next year. Among them is the introduction of algebra into the ninth grade to take the place of mental arithmetic, which was formerly used there. The study of civil government has also been introduced into the grade.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education added the following to the text book list:

Tarbell's Language Lessons, Stickney's Word by Word, Dennis' Study of Leaves, Harris' International Education Series, A Healthy Body, Normal Course in Reading, Progressive Gymnastic Day's Orders, Raymond's Typical Tales from Shakespeare, Shaw's Physics by Experiment, Kellogg & Reed's Word Building, The Human Body.



PROF. FRANCIS B. JAMES,
Vice-Pres. High School Board, Cincinnati, O.

Among the important adoptions in the list of school books published by Sheldon & Co., are the following:

New Franklin Readers by the State of Missouri, outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, for a term of five years; New Franklin Readers by the city of Boston, Mass.; New Franklin Readers by the city of Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin Arithmetics by the city of Utica, N. Y.; New Franklin Readers and Modern Speller by the Territory of Utah, for the term of five years; New Franklin Readers and Modern Speller by Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following are some recent adoptions of text-book published by D. C. Heath & Co.

For the Territory of Utah, Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English, Dole's The American Citizen (For Civil Government.) Nature Readers (Seaside and Wayside) Numbers 1 to 4.

For Salt Lake City, Utah, Hyde's Practical Lessons in the Use of English, Common Sense Arithmetic, The Graphic Copy-Books, Badlam's First Reader, Hawthorne's American Literature, Micklejohn's English Literature, Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar and Reader, Edgren's French Grammar, Super's French Reader, Seaside and Wayside, Numbers 1 to 4.

Kansas City, Mo.: Williams' Rhetoric and Composition, Hawthorne's American Literature, Micklejohn's English Literature.

Charthage, Mo.: Bowser's Algebra, Bowser's Geometry, Williams' Rhetoric and Composition.

Arkon, O.: Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English, Books 1 and 2.

Wabash, Ind.: Williams' Rhetoric, Shepard's Chemistry.

High Schools of Chicago, Shepard's Chemistry.

Emporia, Ka.: Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English.

Manhattan and Riley County, Ka.: Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English, The American Citizen, Nature Readers.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: Whiting's Music Series.

Anderson, Ind.: Whiting's Music Series and Charts.

Ashland, Wis.: White's Two Years with Numbers. West Superior, Wis.: White's Two Years with Numbers.

Anoka, Minn.: Hawthorne's American Literature.

Waupaca, Wis.: White's Two Years with Numbers.

Spring Valley, Minn.: Whiting's Music Series.

Humbird, Wis.: Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English.

Merrill's New Word and Sentence Book has recently been adopted in Washington, D. C., Paterson, N. J., and Harrisburg, Pa.

Books Published by D. Lothrop Company, have been adopted by school boards in cities mentioned below.

Attleborough, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Boston, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Interstate Second Reader (Supplementary.)

Brockton, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Brookline, Mass.: Little Folks of Other Lands (Supplementary.) Story of the United States (Supplementary.)

Beverly, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Cambridge, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Gilman's Historical Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Supplementary.)

Concord, N. H.: Gilman's Historical Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Supplementary.)

Duxbury, Mass.: Interstate Second Reader (Supplementary.) Little Folks of Other Lands (Supplementary.) Gilman's Historical Reader Nos. 1 (Supplementary.)

Danvers, Mass.: Gilman's Historical Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Supplementary.)

Everett, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Fitchburg, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, When I was a Little Girl (Supplementary.) Jamestown, N. Y.: Gilman's Historical Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Supplementary.)

Lawrence, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Medford, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Middleborough, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Newtonville, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

New Haven, Conn.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Helps in Teaching Reading.

North Adams, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Helps in Teaching Reading.

Natick, Mass.: Interstate Second Reader (Supplementary.)

Palmer, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Pawtucket, R. I.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Somerville, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Interstate Primary Second Reader.

South Framingham, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Springfield, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader, Little Folks of Other Lands (Supplementary.)

Waltham, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

Watertown, Mass.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

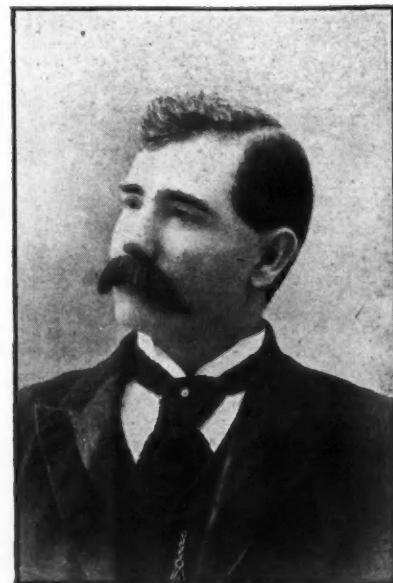
Yonkers, N. Y.: Interstate Primer and First Reader.

"Helps in Teaching Reading" has been adopted for the use of teachers in the state of Michigan.

HE WILL REMAIN.

The new board of school commissioners of Hagerstown, Md., reassembled this morning in the Court-house for the purpose of completing their organization by the selection of an examiner, secretary and treasurer in the place of Mr. Peter A. Witmer, the present incumbent. After fifteen ballots had been cast, Mr. Frank W. Mish, of the Hagerstown bar, was elected.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Mr. Witmer said: "Gentlemen, you have had your innings; now I will have mine. I deny that this is a constitutional body, and therefore I consider your action as illegal. I propose to retain my office." When Mr. Mish appeared before the board, Mr. Witmer declined to surrender to him the position. The board immediately authorized Mr. Mish to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Witmer for the possession of the office. The bond of the treasurer was placed at \$20,000.



F. M. ROOF, PRIN.,
Birmingham, Ala.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Dr. Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Education in Washington; says in his report that "the higher education of the woman acts powerfully to reenforce the education of children in the following generations." From the same report we also learn that Sweden has for 20 years opened its universities to women, and gives them all the privileges accorded to men; Finland has since 1883 adopted co-education in many of its schools; Italy for years has had notable women connected with its university life; Switzerland, in the governmental council of Zurich, has decided that no distinction can be made between men and women in university privileges; and in Russia, where great opposition to the higher education of women has been developed, new decrees now permit them to study medicine.

In one of the public schools in New York City there are 710 pupils, all but ten of whom are of foreign birth and language.

In Paris the common public schools are provided with medicine cases and instructions are given for using the remedies.

More than one-third of the teachers of the United States are men—124,920 men and 227,302 women, or 35.5 per cent.

The pupils of the Doylestown, Pa., public schools have about \$1400 to their credit in the national bank.

COST OF FREE BOOKS.

Some time ago it was decided by the board of education of Binghamton, N. Y., to furnish free text books, including readers, music books, copy books, geographies and drawing books. The pupils will have to furnish arithmetics, grammars and the higher readers. The cost of the books is \$2,400.93, being \$500 less than the amount specified.

The board appropriated \$2,500 to buy these books. A motion that non-resident pupils be required to furnish their own books aroused a spirited discussion and was finally tabled.

It was decided to use Wentworth's algebra and Jones' drill book in algebra in the 9th, 10th and 11th grades in the place of Robinson's.

Don't miss the next issue.

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The Portland, Or., board directors have adopted the new course of study for the high school. The additional books necessary to carry out the new course successfully are as follows; Daniell's Latin Prose Composition; Studien and Plaudorrien, by Stern, for the German class; Scribner's American History Series, a recent publication in five small volumes, written by four of the leading historians of the country; a laboratory manual for directions

and records in experimenting in physics, and another for chemistry. The books which will be discarded by this change are Holder's Zoology, Appleton's Physical Geography, Lancaster's History of England, Rattan's Botany, Le Conte's Geology, Baldwin's Psychology and Gillett & Rolf's Astronomy.

The Canton, O., text-book committee reported the following list of books:

The first, second and third grades to remain the same as at present.

High school—Ray's new complete algebra, Harper and Burgess latin, Tracy's physiology, Cathcart's literary reader, Harkness' Latin reader, Youman's botany, Waddy's rhetoric, Harkness' Caesar, Redpath's academic, history of the United States, Eclectic physical geography, Andrews civil government, Barnes' general history, Davy's geometry, Harkness' Cicero, Thalheimer's English history, Worman's German, Tasquell's French course, Clark's chemistry, Davy's chemistry and surveying, Ray's higher arithmetic, Harkness' Virgil, Appleton's physics, Shaw's history of English and American literature and Steeler's astronomy. The report was adopted.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS.

There are 254 school districts in Pennsylvania that pay an average salary to teachers of less than \$25 a month, and 94 other districts that pay less than \$20 a month. These 354 districts are scattered throughout 35 counties, not including Philadelphia. The salary paid in the latter city, brings the average up, but even including Philadelphia the average paid in the whole state is only \$315 for men, and \$240 for women.

SALARIES.

Minneapolis, Minn., teacher of cooking, \$700.

Springfield, O., superintendent's clerk, \$30 a month.

Omaha, Neb., teacher of chemistry, \$1,500; teacher of German and French, \$900.

Circleville, O., superintendent, \$1,500; high school principal, \$1,000; assistant high school principal, \$700; music teacher, \$700. All new teachers not having experience in graded school work are to have \$350 the first year and \$25 additional each year until \$400 is reached.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The school board of Ann Arbor, Mich., contracted for 92 desks at \$2, and 14 rears at \$1.75; also the making of 90 single desks out of double ones at \$1 each.

Salt Lake City, Utah, pays for hard coal \$9.50 per ton; for coke, \$13.50; for Pleasant Valley coal \$5 a ton.

Don't miss the next issue.

A VALUABLE JOURNAL.

I take extreme pleasure in saying to you that it is a very valuable paper for all persons who are interested in school work. I assure you that I have gleaned from same valuable information, and can recommend it at all times to persons who are desirous of making themselves familiar with said work.

CHAS. H. ELLIS, JR.,
President Commission of Public Instruction,
Camden, N. J.



PROMINENT SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

T. A. Sheehan, Supt., Elk Point, S. D.	Milton Barbee, Supt., Shelbyville, Ill.	Mr. Gehrmann, Peoria, Ill.	F. F. Sheldon, Sec'y, Rock Falls, Ill.
Brayton S. Bennett, Forston, Minn.	H. E. Hudson, Hudsonville, Mich.	J. E. Zahorik, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Geo. H. Gibson, Loup City, Neb.
Sims Ely, Hutchinson, Kans.	W. H. Wilson, Topeka, Kans.	Josiah Jordan, Supt., Topeka, Kans.	Loup City, Neb.
O. D. Porter, Supt., Waterville, Wash.	Ph. Beach, Ann Arbor, Mich.	C. W. Dalrymple, Sec'y, Albion, Mich.	J. R. Hall, Clerk, Sumas City, Wash.
	Chas. F. Austin, Albion, Mich.		

The fourth grade, to remain the same, with the addition of Long's language exercises.

The fifth grade, the primary physiology entitled "The house I live in," and Long's language exercises in addition to the books now used.

Sixth grade—Harvey's elementary grammar instead of Reed & Kellogg's.

Eight grade—Cathcart's literary reader, Eclectic history of the United States, White's complete arithmetic, Harvey's English grammar, Ray's elementary algebra and Bryant & Stratton's book keeping.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

By Prof. W. H. BEACH.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURTS, by Irwin Taylor of the Topeka Bar. George W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

This is a work of more than 400 pages by an eminent lawyer and author of legal works. It contains the decisions of the courts on all kinds of questions relating to the public schools. The appendix is made up of the principal statutes of each state. So many knotty questions have arisen, and are likely to arise, that superintendents, boards of education and all school officers will welcome this valuable report of legal decisions.

EVANGELINE, John B. Alden, New York. Price, 19 cents.

A pleasingly illustrated and very neatly bound edition of this favorite poem. The surprise is that such a book can be made and sold at such a price.

THE SLOYD SYSTEM OF WOOD WORKING, by B. B. Hoffman, A. B.; American Book Company. Price, \$1.00.

Now that manual training is receiving increasing attention in public and private schools, all interested in the subject will welcome this book. It contains an account of the development of the system, and an explanation of the fundamental and higher series in working. The explanations are aided by illustrations. The advantages and benefits of the system are set forth in an encouraging manner.

SIX BOOKS OF VERGIL'S ÆNEID, by Wm. R. Harper, Ph. D., President of the University of Chicago, and Frank J. Miller, Ph. D., Instructor in Latin, University of Chicago. American Book Company.

The introduction to this edition contains the bibliography of Vergil, an account of the different manuscripts of his poems, the principles of the rhythm and metre, the genealogy of the royal house of Troy, inductive studies on grammatical principles, and much other valuable matter. The vocabulary is very complete. The notes are out of the usual order of notes. They are full of references too, and suggestive quotations from many authors that contain thoughts and expressions similar to those found in Vergil. These notes open the way to a wide study of literature. The map and illustrations are excellent. Altogether it is one of the most scholarly editions of this author that has ever appeared.

BARNES' BRIEF HISTORY OF ANCIENT MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PEOPLES. American Book Company.

The subject of general history is a large one to be treated in a brief work. Considering the difficulties in the case there are many things to be commended in this book. The author was an enthusiastic student and teacher. Good judgment was exercised in giving prominence to the important events of history and the relations between those events. Leading characters are set forth clearly. Important and interesting incidents are given in foot notes and special sections in such a way that they will impress themselves on the mind of the reader. The style is animated and the work is well illustrated. The recent revision of work will make it a more valuable and interesting textbook, and will serve to awaken a new interest in one of the most important branches taught in the schools. The analyses for review, tables of contemporary sovereigns and events, and historical recreations are pleasing and helpful features.

The board of education of Stillwater, Minn., refuses to enter into a contract with St. Michael's parish to conduct the public schools under the same plan as has been adopted at Fairbault. Last year the public schools were conducted as parochials, but, on account of the opposition of both Catholics and Protestants, the experiment has been abandoned. St. Michael's parish will resume charge of its own schools and the board of education will erect two school houses.

SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The school board of Joliet, Ill., adopted the study of music in the public schools.

The school board of Bayfield, Wis., has decided to add another year to the high school course.

The St. Louis board of education has decided not to employ any female teachers who are married.

The Lynn, Mass., city council appropriated \$200 for a school exhibit at the Columbian exhibition.

The board of education of Oakland, Cal., is about to introduce manual training into the high school.

The school apportionment of St. Paul, Minn., was cut down \$54,000 by the council committee on schools.

The Albany, Ind., school board has cut shorthand and typewriting from the list of high school studies.

The school board of St. Louis, Mo., was denounced for discharging two capable teachers because they were married.

The Kansas City, Mo., school district had a cash balance to its credit at the close of the year, June 30, 1892, of \$223,473.34.

The principals of the Oakland, Cal., schools were authorized by the board to have their buildings properly cleansed once a month.

The school board of Chattanooga, Tenn., decided to abandon the idea of using electricity as a motive power in the manual training school.

The city council of Providence, R. I., made an additional appropriation of \$22,000 for manual training supplies and equipments.

The board of education of Ravenna, O., has decided to open an additional school for the instruction of scholars that fail to keep up with their classes.

The board of education of Minneapolis unanimously decided to add a cooking school and mechanical workshop to the public course of study.

The Columbus, O., board of education acquitted Prin. Smith, finding that he has not been intentionally or willfully guilty of conduct inconsistent with his duties as principal.

The school board of Kansas City, Mo., has ceased to insure its school buildings, and instead has created an insurance fund, placing therein at the end of each year such sum as would have been paid out for premiums, less any expenses incurred on account of losses by fire or cyclone. The first year ending June 30, 1892, netted \$4,955.75.

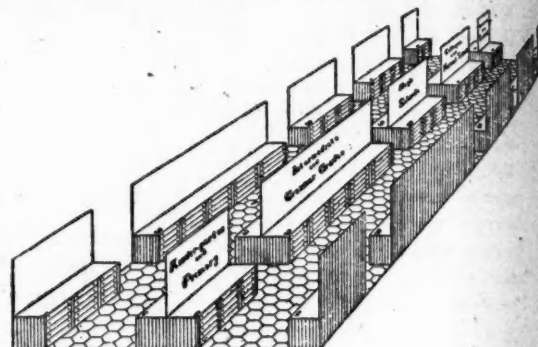
In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Russia, the ministry of education has issued an order that all the schools in the country shall remain closed till Sept. 1. The course of medical lectures will be suspended until Sept. 1, in order that the students before whom they are to be delivered may be able to assist in combatting the scourge in the affected districts.

It was decided by the board of education of Grand Rapids, Mich., that instead of trying to conduct the entire school as one institution to divide the school day into two sessions, the first opening at 8 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 12:30 and the second session extending from 1 o'clock until 4:30. Two sets of teachers will be employed, each having a full line of recitations to hear.

The past year has seen the inauguration of a movement in the public schools of San Bernardino, Cal., that has attracted wide-spread attention throughout this country and in Europe—the mind chart system, worked out and first introduced there by Alex. E. Frye, City Superintendent of Schools. By means of it teachers have made a special study of the characteristics of the mental state of the children, to the end that points wherein they may be mentally weak may be readily discerned and the necessary steps taken to strengthen them in that particular. The system has been found to work exceedingly well, and promotions in classes have been made upon the recommendation of teachers, based upon the story told by the mind charts.

THE OREGON EXHIBIT.

The cut, presented herewith, represents the arrangement of the Oregon Educational exhibit at the world's fair, in 1893, and is modeled after the plan adopted by the board of directors of the Kansas educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.



This represents an area of 3000 square feet, 100x30 feet, and gives two aisles 100x9 feet, and four cross aisles six feet wide. It also gives four lines of tables three feet high and three feet broad, and in the rear of each line of tables a wall surface six feet in height. On the tables will be displayed the bound volumes of school work, apparatus, etc.; on the walls will be placed charts, drawings, photographs, plans of school buildings, etc.

The committee desires to have at least three times as much work for wall exhibit as can be put in place at one time, so that changes can be frequently made. The drawers beneath the tables is the place in which this extra work will be kept.

Above and over the centre of this display will be placed a large map of Oregon, showing its counties, cities, rivers and railroads, and what is more important, a large dot, or possibly a miniature flag, for every school building and institution of learning in the state.

If the funds raised will justify the expenditure it is proposed to manufacture and ship to Chicago the complete series of tables as they are presented in the cut. The material is to consist entirely of Oregon native wood.

In order to secure sufficient funds to defray the expenses of our state school exhibit, it is proposed that each teacher contribute from 10 to 50 cents toward the enterprise, and each pupil 1 to 5 cents. If all teachers and pupils in the schools should give the above amounts, the total sum (about \$2500) thus secured would still fall short of the amount necessary to prepare, collect, ship, place and maintain the exhibit at Chicago during the six months of the exposition.

The members of the executive committee, in corresponding with managers in other states, find that the average estimated cost, in several states, for preparing and maintaining a state exhibit at the world's fair, equals from \$8,000 to \$10,000.



MISS CLARA MAY TENNERY,
A Teacher Cycyclist, North Amherst, O.

THEY ADOPT BOOKS.

The teachers and members of the board of control of Harrisburg, Pa., met and adopted the report of the text book committee. This report deprecated the fact that it had only \$7000 at its disposal and that this sum is not found to be sufficient for anything more than a partial introduction of the system during this fiscal year, in view of which the committee has chosen for the consideration of and hereby recommend for adoption by the board, text books in such branches of study, as, in its opinion, changes are most desirable, having also in mind the advantages which will thereby result to the pupils affected by the change. Following is a fair approximate to the number that will require the books in the different grades; Geography, second book, 788 at \$1.12, \$882.56; language, second book grammar, \$1.294 at 60 cents, \$776.40; United States history, A and B grammar, 463 at \$1.05, \$486.15; total, \$2,145.11. Discount from introduction prices, \$429.02 net cost, \$1,716.09. In the event of the adoption of a music system \$1,000 must be added to that sum.

Estimate of cost of the number of books used in the primary schools according to the prices submitted by publishers based on the same conditions as above: First readers, E primary, 1,200 at 25 cents, \$300; second reader, D primary, 1,100 at 35 cents, \$385; third readers, C primary, 1,400 at 45 cents, \$630; fourth readers, A and B primary, 1,326 at 60 cents, \$795.60; speller A and B primary, 1,326 at 16 cents, \$212.16; elementary arithmetic, A and B primary, 1,326 at 33 cents, \$437.58; primary geography, A, B, C primary, 2,024 at 50 cents, \$1,012; language, first book, A and B primary, 1,326 at 35 cents, \$464.10; copy books, A, B, C primary 2,074 at 7 cents, \$144.90; drawing boxes, A, B, C primary, 2,074 at 12½ cents, \$258.75; total, \$4,641.09.

Discount on introduction prices, \$691.10; net cost, \$3,949.99.

Total cost Grammar grades, \$2,716.09; primary grades, \$3,849.99; total, \$6,566.08. The committee recommended that where no change of books are designated those now in use shall be continued for the present, and the following changes are therefore recommended to be made in the text books for use in the schools for the coming term, which are in accordance with the preference expressed by teacher:

Hyde's practical lessons in English, two books; the normal course in reading, the Davis, Monroe, Stickney and New Franklin reader, for use as may hereafter be determined by the building or schools Merrill's spellers for use in the A and B primary grade. The graphic system of penmanship for use in the A, B and C primary. The following books which are not entirely according to the expressed choice of the teachers are recommended by the

committee for the reasons indicated in the case of geography, the one recommended is thought in all respects to be better adapted to the wants of the pupils who are to use the same, and because the one chosen by the teachers does not contain a Pennsylvania education and very little reference to a geography of Pennsylvania, and the one hereby recommend has not only reference but other maps well adapted for the purpose intended, and as to the history of the United States, the one hereby suggested was the first and unanimous choice of the teachers using a history and on the ballots it was equally divided with the Anderson history, and for

The following revised list of text books is presented:

The authorized version of the Bible; reading charts, Monroe's, and New American, Appleton's; reader, New Franklin, normal course, Davis, Monroe, Stickney; spellers, Merrill, modern; penmanship, the Spencerian, the Graphic; history, Anderson's new, general; Anderson's England, Eggleston's United States; arithmetic, Brooks series, Wentworth and Hill practical; geography, Warren's primary and intermediate; physical geography, Butler's; grammar, Swinton's Hyde's practical lessons in English; algebra, Robinson's geometry and trigonometry, Brooke's; physiology, Smith's and Tracy's outlines; book keeping; grammar schools, Lytle; high school, Bryants' and Strattons; Latin, Allen and Greenough's grammar; Leightons' lessons, Daniels' prose composition, Caesar, Virgil, Cicero; Daniels' prose composition, civil government, Cockers, the American citizen; Rhetoric, Hill's elements and composition; political economy, Meserveys, natural history, Hooker's; natural philosophy, Sharpless & Phillips; English literature, Swinton's; drawing, Prang's; Greek, Goodman's Greek grammar; White's lessons; Jones' prose composition; German Burlitz method; French, Bertrand's.

The report is signed by A. E. Eyster, chairman, Clarence R. Phillips, Charles B. Fager, M. K. Bowers, William Howard Day.

SCHOOL DESK LITIGATION.

The board of education of Detroit, Mich., contracted with the United States School Supply Co. to furnish a number of desks for a new school. The contract specified that the desks were to be finished in Berry Bros.' hard oil. On July 2 the Central School Supply Co. petitioned the Wayne circuit court to grant an injunction restraining the board of education from entering into the terms of the contract, claiming that Thomas Berry, one of the members of the board, was also a member of the firm of Berry Bros. and would therefore be financially interested in the contract. A temporary injunction was granted at that time, but Judge Brevoort dissolved the injunction, in doing which he took occasion to say he did not think it proper for a court to interfere with the transactions of any municipal board, unless it was shown that the board was doing an illegal act.

The board of school visitors of Hartford, Conn., has substituted for use in the high school, "Shepherd's Elements of Chemistry" for "Barker's Chemistry" and "Avery's Elements of Natural Philosophy" for "Norton's Natural Philosophy;" in the district schools, "Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History" for "Berard's History of the United States."



PROMINENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

H. E. Miller, Pres., Lititz, Pa.	S. L. Major, Sec'y, Shelbyville, Ind.	Jesse K. Baylis, Wilmington, Del.	B. T. Janney, Washington, D. C.
Geo. Kreh, Cincinnati, O.	J. S. Showers, Treas., Shelbyville, Ind.	Chas. S. Reifsnider, Springfield, O.	W. S. Snyder, Johnston, N. Y.
A. J. Baldwin, Dawson, Ga.	Jas. H. Morgan, Wilmington, Del.	S. P. McCrae, Pres., Shelbyville, Ind.	E. C. Carroll, Pres., Clarksville, Mo.
J. W. Harrington, Lake Placid, N. Y.	W. I. Thams, Prin., Hickory, Miss.	W. G. Conley, Supt., Kingwood, W. Va.	E. W. Wright, Supt., Vicksburg, Miss.

this consideration the committee recommends the adoption of Warren's Geography and Eggleston's history. The use of the American Citizen is recommended as a text book for use in the grammar schools in the direction indicated by the work.

Pleam's opening exercises are recommended for use in the schools. The following changes are also indicated for the high school as required by the revised course of study: Goodwin's grammar and White's lessons, Daniel's latin prose composition, Jones' Greek prose composition, German, Burlitz method, first book.

SCHOOL BOARD ITEMS.

Chemistry will be taught in the high schools of Dover, N. J.

The high school of Lewisburg, Pa., will have a two years' course in Latin.

The Macomb, Ill., school board has reduced the school term to eight months.

A military department is to be added to the Fremont, Neb., normal school.

The board of education of Parkersburg, W. Va., pays 7½ cents a bushel for coal.

The board of education of Kansas City, Kas., determined on a nine months school year.

The school board of Iowa City, Ia., decided to introduce drawing into the high school.

The school board of Cincinnati, O., adopted the inductive method of teaching Latin and Greek.

The school committee of Providence, R. I., employs nine instructors in the manual training school.

The school board of Ironwood, Mich., will introduce kindergarten into the schools of that city at a cost of \$3,000.

The school board of Milwaukee decided that hereafter the study of German shall be rated in the promotion of pupils.

The board of education of Chicago will require the vaccination of all children before they will be allowed to attend school.

The board of education of Piqua, O., decided to make mechanical and free hand drawing a part of the course of study in the High School.

The board of education of Chicago changed a rule so that now the study of German can be commenced in a school upon the request of seventy-five parents, instead of fifty as heretofore.

The school board of Omaha, Neb., offers a standing reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any one found stealing from the board or defacing in any way any building. A half dozen buildings have been broken into and things stolen, as well as have the windows been broken.

The board of education of Peoria, Ill., have employed a graduate of the Pratt Art Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is to have charge of instruction in clay and modeling and manual or free-hand drawing, in the city schools.

An Omaha paper has been investigating the question of cost of janitor services in the public schools. It finds that it costs Omaha \$3.21 per pupil, while in Milwaukee it costs but \$1.19; in Kansas City, \$1.40, and in Minneapolis, \$1.98.

The fifteen-year contract of the State of Minnesota with D. D. Merrill to furnish text books for the schools has expired. A new contract cannot be let until the legislature passes a new law. The present contract was authorized by a special law.

There seems to be a lack of harmony in the Ridley, Pa., school board at present over a plumbing bill of \$54. Two of the board claim that the other three let the contract without authority, while the others claim that they were authorized to have the work done.

The board of school directors of West Lebanon, Pa., township have decided to furnish text books free and have adopted Hutchinson's physiology, Maxwell's grammar, Thompson's arithmetic and Spencerian copy books. The schools will open Monday, September 12.

At a recent meeting of the Wilmington, Del., board of education, it was resolved that Maxwell's Primary Lessons in Language be made the text book in language for the Tenth primary grade and

the First grammar grade and that Harrington's Spelling Book be used in the grammar grade.

Superintendent Barnard, of the Seattle, Wash., school board, recommended that the normal school course in the high school should be increased from four to five years. He holds that the pupils now get through school too early and become teachers too young. The subject was discussed but will not likely be adopted for the coming term.

A resolution was introduced into the school council of Cleveland recommending the discontinuance of the manual training department, on the ground that out of 40,000 school children less than 150 are attending the manual training school at the large expense of \$100 per annum for each pupil. This resolution was laid on the table, to be acted upon at the next meeting.

When the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa., are re-opened this month there will be accommodation for about 6,000 more children than last year. This is owing to the erection of seven new buildings and to the additions to old schools. A month after the schools are opened there will be another school house finished and accommodations for about 900 more children. By the first of the year two smaller buildings will be completed and room for about 400 more children made. This will make a total accommodation for about 7,500 children by Jan. 1.

The new Howard county, Md., school board met at Ellicott City recently amid some difficulty. This board consists of Messrs. Robert A. Dobbin, John T. Hardy and Dr. J. W. Hebb. Upon their arrival at Ellicott City they were met at the court house by Commissioner W. A. Gambrell Mr. John T. Thompson of the late board, who somewhat surprisingly informed them that the possession of the office would not be yielded, they claiming that under the recently enacted general law, which places the appointment of the school commissioners in the hands of the governor, the new board was not legally constituted. The new board sought quarters elsewhere and effected an organization by electing Mr. Dobbin, president; State Senator John G. Rogers, counsel, and Mr. J. E. Hill, secretary. What the outcome of this dispute will be is a mystery, and its final termination is watched with some interest.

ELECTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. Smith was elected to the school board of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Haynes resigned from his position as principal of the Hartford, Ct., high school.

Mr. Brotherton was elected president of the board of education of Bay City, Mich.

At a meeting of the school board of Joliet, Ill., A. O. Marshall was elected secretary of the board.

The resignation of H. H. Loomis as superintendent of schools was accepted by the board of education of Waterford, N. Y.

At a meeting of the school board of Lansingburg, N. Y., R. C. Haskell was re-elected president and William J. Shelliday clerk.

The resignation of Prof. G. W. Woodward, principal of the high school, has been accepted by the school board of Milford, N. H.

The Troy, N. Y., school board chose Samuel C. Miller for president, and William Shanahan and George A. Van Bergen treasurer and collector respectively.

The board of education of Plainview, Minn., held a meeting and organized for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. H. O'Connell; treasurer, J. H. Davis, Jr.; clerk, J. F. Pope.

Mr. Jones, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for nine years superintendent of the public schools of that city, resigned his position as such.

BOARDS AND TEACHERS.

Chicago, Ill., employs in the public schools 3001 teachers of which 190 are men.

At the meeting of the board of education of Cincinnati, O., Superintendent Mitchell's request for one-half day in each month for the teachers to meet and consult in regard to methods was refused. The members thought it would be an innovation and establish an unsafe precedent.

The special committee of Dayton, O., to whom was referred Mr. Evers' idea of having a roll of honor for the teachers, who shall distinguish themselves by extra work, and of presenting a gold medal to all such teachers, made their report and while they recommend the spirit of the resolution, yet did not believe in its utility at present, and so reported adversely.

A lady of Gray's River, Oreg., has been fined \$50 by Justice of Peace for assaulting the teacher of the Gray's River school. The cause of the assault was a whipping administered to the lady's boy by the schoolmaster. The lad was unruly and disobedient to orders, and upon his refusal to obey some mandate was whipped. His mother then visited the school, armed with a switch and endeavored, it is said, to have the lad retaliate on the teacher. Words ensued and the lady took the switch from the boy's hand and gave the teacher several blows with it. The arrest followed, and upon the lady pleading guilty Justice Foss imposed the fine.

TEXT-BOOK ADOPTIONS.

Keed and Kellogg's Rhetoric has been introduced in the schools of Chicago. Also Keetel's Elementary French Grammar.

The Normal Course in Reading has been adopted this summer in Appleton, Wis., Oconto, Wis., Stevens Point, Wis., and Battle Creek, Mich.

The Normal Music Course was recently adopted in Los Angeles, Cal., displacing the Loomis. It was also adopted in Johnstown, Pa., Troy, N. Y., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Ludington, Mich., within the last month.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester, the superintendent of Indian schools, who is now on a tour of inspection among the Southwestern tribes, has made his report, which deals largely with the Aborigines in New Mexico. The combined population of the Pueblos, Piccarilla Apaches and Mescalero Apaches is given as 9,648, of whom 1,894 are children of school age. Of these 1,070 attend school. The report, commenting upon the non-attendance of a large proportion of the children, says that there is no means of enforcing attendance. The children, as well as their parents, are opposed to schools and even those who are enrolled attend but once or twice a week, and then only for an hour or so, as pleases their fancy.

Oftimes, when these Pueblos express a desire for a school in their village, what is usually meant by education has never once entered their minds, but their thoughts have been on some material advantage in the form of occasional gifts which might come from the school. There is, therefore, no latent sentiment for education to sustain the schools. The difficulties in the way of their education are many. He makes some recommendations looking to the establishment of semi-industrial schools and the improvement of those now in existence. The outlook at best is discouraging.

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Dr. White, Ex-Sup. of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I recently had opportunity to examine these books. I gave special attention to the manner in which the author has arranged the several series, and I deem it a decided improvement over the 'mixed series' of other systems. It seems to me he has adopted the true plan. If I am a competent judge of drawing in our schools, Prof. Thompson's books will prove a decided success."

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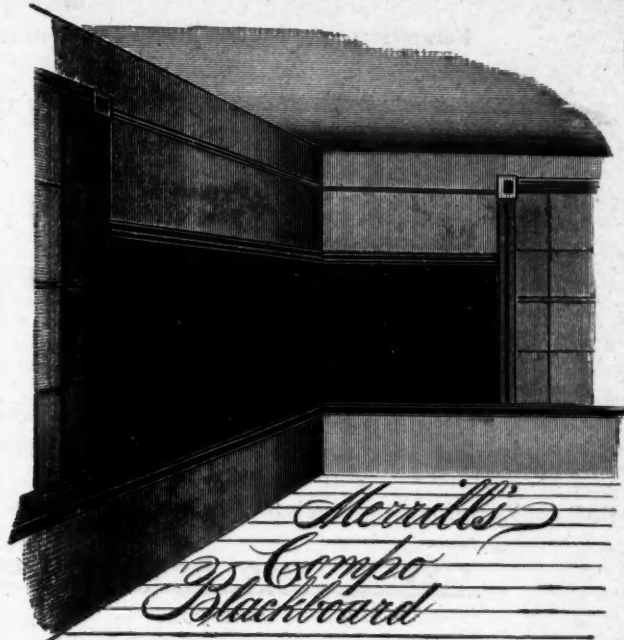


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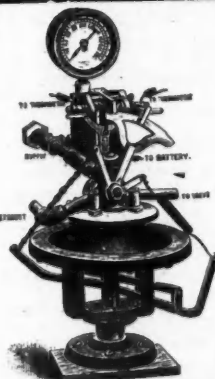
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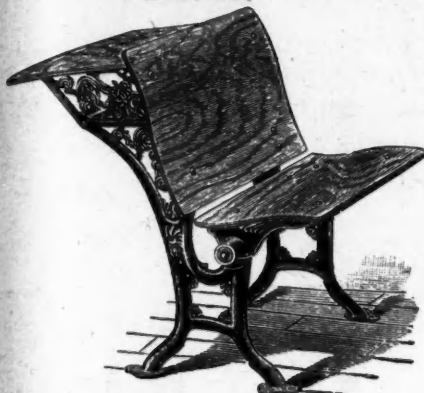
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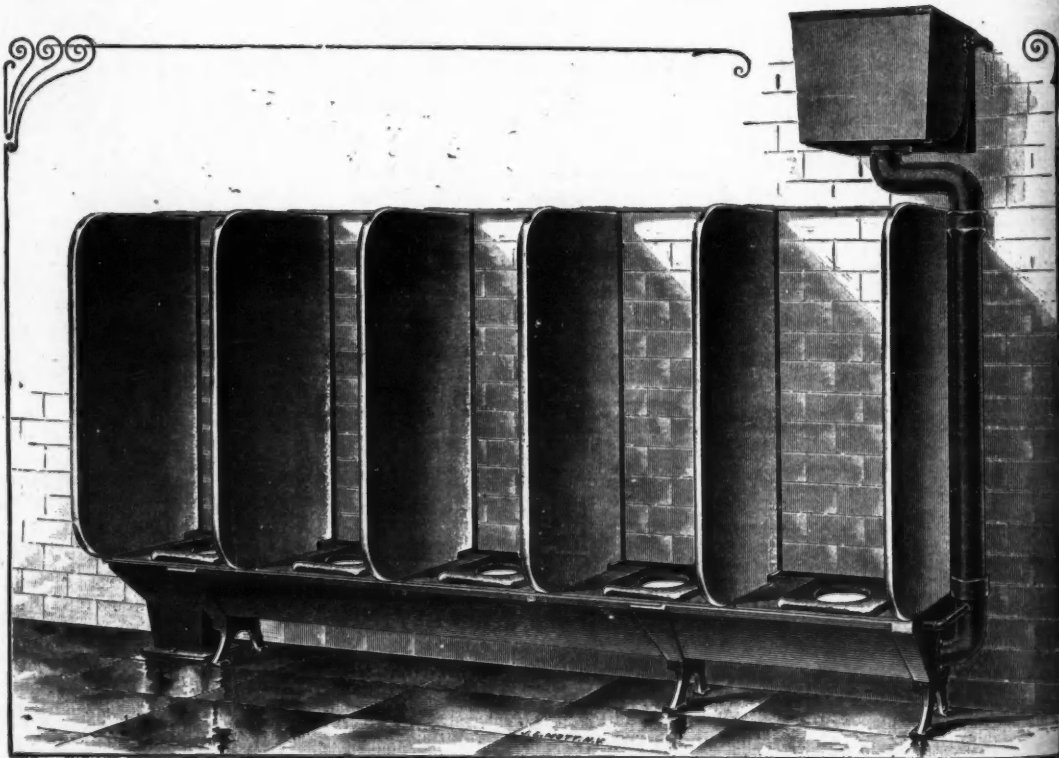
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